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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL
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BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Friday, May 22.*—Another lot of females graced the bench this morning. The houses from which they were taken have of late been a source of so great an annoyance to the neighbors as to make it impossible for them to reside in the neighborhood of these houses.

Their names are as follows: Mary A. Haynes, Anna Smith, Liz. Kiggin, Ellen Fox, Mary Garner, Henrietta Smith, Sally Neal, Liz. Bryon, Sallie Upton, Alice Rockwell, Jo. Hayden, Sarah Hawkins, f. m. c., Liz. Henry, f. w. c., Amanda Hicks, f. w. c. Each of them was held over in $100 for three months.

Henry Wintercorn, disorderly conduct. $100 for three months.

CLAIMS ON PERU.—The National Intelligencer announces that the tedious and protracted negotiations for an adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States on the Peruvian Government have been brought to an auspicious conclusion. The convention on that subject, including the amendments proposed by our Senate and accepted by Peru, will shortly be published, and the Commission provided by the act of the last session of Congress to carry the convention into effect will be organized without unnecessary delay.

☞ Last week a man, giving his name as John Locke of Cincinnati, was convicted in the Circuit Court of this city of robbing a drummer-boy of the 35th Indiana of $100. We are informed his name is Broche, and of Cincinnati. We make this statement to remove any unfavorable impression a paragraph published in the Cincinnati papers may make as to John Locke of the 3d Ohio infantry, whose residence is at Cincinnati. Cincinnati papers will please make correction for the benefit of Mr. Locke.

☞ Our courteous and popular young friend, Andrew E. Walkup, conductor on the Jeffersonville railroad, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Lucinda Adams on Thursday last. They left the same day on a tour eastward. We wish the happy couple all the joy this world affords.

☞ Lieut. Thomas, of the 11th Illinois infantry, writes us relative to the finding of a body in the Mississippi, near New Carthage, the only mark of recognition upon which was a pocket-book, with the name "John Robinson, Louisville, Ky." This letter may reach the eye of some friend of the poor fellow, and give a clue to his sad fate.

☞ At a recent sale of pictures in England, collected by Elhanan Bicknell, one hundred and fifty-five compositions sold for an aggregate of $293,000, or more than two thousand dollars each on an average.

☞ The residence of Leopold Hartman, in New Richmond, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. Sad to relate, three of his children were burned to death.

☞ Secretary Chase has received ninety applications from the banking-houses of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia for authority to organize upon the national plan.

☞ The Mobile Register, of the 13th inst., informed that a new British Consul is on his way to Mobile, and savagely demands that his presence be not tolerated.

LORD PALMERSTON.—The following most characteristic anecdote illustrates the Premier's tact and love of fun. During his Lordship's recent visit to Glasgow, the working men formed a deputation to present his Lordship with an address. After Lord Palmerston and his suite had retired from the conference, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, addressing the Premier, said: "My Lord, it must be a great bore to you to receive and hear so many deputations from all parts of the country." "O yes," said Palmerston; "but it is my duty, and I get over it very easily. However, I have had some very curious deputations waiting on me in my time. You all remember, of course, the tragedy of Rugely, where Palmer poisoned Cook with strychnine. Well, what d'ye think?—a deputation of the principal inhabitants came up to me praying that I should give my consent to changing the name of the town, as it had become so infamous by the murder. After talking to them for a few minutes, I said: 'Gentlemen, the town belongs to so-and-so, who would require to be consulted. The deputation thought that I could settle the matter at once. I then asked them what they would propose as a new name, and they left it to me. 'So,' I said, 'in that case the only and best name I could suggest is *Palmerstown!*' I can tell you that no deputation ever left the room quicker than they did."

TENNESSEE ITEMS.—The Nashville Union, of Monday, contains the following:

We are gratified to learn that telegraphic despatches were received at the office of the Secretary of State yesterday tendering troops to Gov. Johnson. One despatch tendered him a regiment from the State of New York already organized; and another a brigade, to be formed of troops from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Rhode Island. We trust that our worthy Governor will soon have the 25,000 troops, which, it is said, he is authorized to raise for the redemption of East Tennessee.

National Aire.—Col. Martin, Provost Marshal, issues an order this morning requiring the orchestras of the places of amusements in Nashville to play, nightly, some of our national airs. Music, sweet though it may be, is all the sweeter if the strains be patriotic. If ever there was an era when patriotism should be exhibited and cultivated, on all occasions, the present.

Col. Dan. Stover's regiment of East Tennesseeans, which has been recruiting at Louisville, we are glad to hear, is full. The material of which it is composed is of the right sort—men who go into the war to fight in earnest, and are invincible.

We learn that Capt. Clay Crawford, who has been a short time at Nicholasville, Ky., recruiting for a battery of artillery, has obtained all the men he wants. They are East Tennesseeans. He proposes to remain there, believing he can raise a regiment. Speed the good work.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
A DROWNED SOLDIER—HIS POCKET-BOOK MARKED "JOHN ROBINSON, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY."

SMITH'S PLANTATION, May 9, 1863.

About a week since, I heard some soldier speaking of there being a body of one of our soldiers lying behind a building in "Old Carthage," some two and a half miles from here, on the Mississippi river, but I belived nothing of it. Yesterday I was sent with my company out that way to repair roads. Some of my boys were down that way, and, returning, said there was such body there. I went there, and, to my astonishment and horror, found a body laying there, face downwards, apparently having been left there by the receding water of the Mississippi. He was dressed in private's form (light blue pants, dark blue blouse, army shoes). He was very much decomposed and covered with maggots. His hair (medium brown) was all washed off his head. The face was *all* gone, decayed. He was perhaps 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height. The stench was so terrible that it was almost impossible to approach him. I immediately sent three men to bury him. In handling the body I found upon him a pocket-book, empty, and upon one of the lids was written, in a good hand, "John Robinson, Louisville, Ky." This was the only mark of recognition to be found upon him. I write you hoping that it may be the means of some loved but bereaved mother, wife, or sister recognizing that of a son, husband, or brother, who, in his nobleness, had been made an awful sacrifice upon the altar of his country, for which he left home and loved ones, risked happiness, wealth, and life itself, and for which he lost. I could find no sign of a wound upon him, and infer that he must have been drowned, and carried by the water to the spot we found him, where, by the fall of the river, he was left. If this can give any light whatever in regard to him, I shall, as will the boys that buried him, feel a thousand times rewarded. May the God of heaven bless and comfort the bereaved ones in their affliction, is the prayer of EDWARD P. THOMAS.

1st Lieut. Co'ored Co. G, 11th Ills. Inf'y.

[For the Louisville Journal.]
FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Delegates from the various counties composing the Fourth Congressional District met in convention at Lebanon on the 20th inst., in pursuance of the call of the delegates from this district to the Louisville convention of March last, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent the district in the next Congress.

At half past 10 o'clock A. M., the convention was called to order by J. G. Phillips, of Marion county, who moved that Fielding Neel, of Shelby county, be selected as temporary chairman of the meeting. Motion carried. On motion, Dr. J. R. Hughes, of Washington county, was appointed secretary. Dr. Hughes declined the appointment, and, at his suggestion, J. M. Fidler, of Marion, was selected in his stead.

On motion of J. H. Chandler, of Taylor, a Committee on Permanent Organization, consisting of one member from each county composing the district present, was appointed by the chairman. The following delegates were selected:

Adair county—F. D. Rigny.
Anderson county—John G. Draffin.
Casey county—Wm. Pendom.
Green county—R. L. Moore.
Larue county—J. H. Rodman.
Marion county—J. G. Phillips.
Nelson county—J. R. Jones.
Shelby county—John F. Davis.
Taylor county—J. C. Sanders.
Washington county—E. L. Davidson.

The committee was instructed to report at 12 o'clock M.

It was moved and adopted by the convention, "That the convention adopt as a basis for the number of votes which may be cast by each county on ballot, the election for Representatives to the Border Sate Convention in May, 1861, and that one vote be allowed for every hundred votes and one for every fifty votes cast at said election."

It was moved and adopted, "That when counties are called to ballot, the Secretary shall call them out alphabetically."

On motion of J. G. Phillips a committee on resolutions, consisting of one delegate from each county, was appointed by the chairman. The following delegates were appointed:

J. G. Taylor, John G. Draffin, J. J. Drye, D. T. Towles, N. A. Rapier, G. W. Grundy, Cyrus Long, S. H. Long, J. H. Chandler, and Dr. J. R. Hughes.

On motion the Convention adjourned until 12 o'clock M.

The convention reassembled punctually at 12 o'clock, noon.

Committee on Organization made the following report, which was adopted by the convention unanimously:

Your committee, to whom was referred the permanent organization of the convention, report as follows:

Resolved, That the following members be selected as the permanent officers of the convention:

Fielding Neel, of Shelby, President.
J. G. Taylor, of Adair,
John G. Draffin, of Anderson,
Charles R. Samuels, of Bullitt,
Prior Prewett, of Casey,
W. B. Carlisle, of Greene,
Hon. Samuel Haycraft, of Hardin,
R. C. Ray, of Larue,
W. J. Lisle, of Marion,
W. H. Jones, of Nelson,
B. Crabstel, of Shelby,
John Withrow, of Spencer,
Frank Chandler, of Taylor,
C. F. Bosley, of Washington, Vice Presidents.
James M. Fidler, Secretary.
James Coppage, of Adair, Assistant Secretary.

The President, upon taking the chair, expressed his gratification at the largeness of the delegation present, and hoped that the proceedings of the convention would be in unison with that spirit which characterized the Union party. He acknowledged the honor conferred upon him, and expressed his gratitude to the convention. At the suggestion of the president the Rev. J. S. Bayless, Chaplain of the 16th Kentucky infantry, was invited to open the convention with prayer, which he did.

Upon motion the counties were called, when it was ascertained that 13 out of the 14 counties composing the district were represented—the county of Meade having no delegate present.

The committee on resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we adopt as our platform the resolutions adopted by the State Convention, which assembled in Louisville on the 18th of March last.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse, and promise our warmest support to, General T. E. Bramlette and the various nominees of the Louisville Convention of March last.

Resolved, That this convention, in common with all good citizens of Kentucky, tenders heartfelt thanks to her brave and bold soldiery in the field for the many sacrifices they have made in defending our beloved Commonwealth from invasion, and in prosecuting the war for the preservation of the Union.

J. H. CHANDLER, Ch'n.
W. T. TOWLES, Sec'y.

Moved, that this convention proceed to nominate candidates to represent the district in Congress. Seconded and adopted.

J. G. Phillips nominated the Hon. Aaron Harding, of Greene county.

Dr. J. R. Hughes nominated the Hon. J. P. Barbour, of Washington county.

A delegate from Shelby said that Shelby county had one favorite son that it would please her to present to the convention as a suitable person to represent the district in Congress, had not the delegates been forbidden by that gallant son to permit his name to go before the convention. He asked that the secretary read the letter from Col. Whitaker, of the 6th Kentucky, declining to let his name be used. He spoke in glowing terms of the gallantry and bravery of Col. Whitaker, and repeated that Shelby loved to honor him.

Mr. Barbour appeared upon the stand and asked that his name be withdrawn from before the convention. He was for harmony. He delivered a short and admirable speech, in which he expressed his eternal devotion to the Union, and his utter hatred of everything that looked to its overthrow. He promised his heartfelt support to the nominee of the convention.

Mr. Barbour's name was withdrawn.

On motion of J. H. Candler, the Hon. A. Harding, of Greene county, was declared by acclamation to be the nominee of the Union Democracy of the Fourth Congressional District for Congress at the ensuing August election.

A committee of five—Sam. Haycraft, S. M. Long, H. Rapier, J. H. Chandler, and J. P. Barbour—was appointed to wait upon Mr. Harding and inform him of his nomination.

Mr. Harding appeared before the convention and, in a telling speech, accepted the nomination.

The following resolutions were introduced by Hon. J. H. Chandler and adopted.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the officers of this convention for the manner in which they have discharged the duties incumbent upon them.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Louisville Journal and Cynthiana Kentuckian.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

FIELDING NEEL, Pres.
J. M. FIDLER, Sec'y.

THE WIT OF THE BOURSE.—Among the speculators with which Paris abounds is a Jew who is noted not only for luck but his wit. He had to preside over a meeting of indignant shareholders, who called him and his brother directors very ugly names. At last, one poor duped wretch jumped up, and, addressing the chairman, cried out: "You mean to eat us up." "Oh, dear, no!" calmly replied the Jewish capitalist, "my religion forbids that." The rising was, of course, quelled by that ambiguous joke, but the following day the smart millionaire, pretending that his honor was wounded, sent a challenge to an outspoken barrister who has been his principal accuser. His seconds, however, received for answer the acute remark: "Usually a highwayman asks for either one's life or purse, but M. P—— demands both. He shall have neither."

Recently, the head of the fraternity said in a sneering way to Baron Rothschild, with whom he is on very bad terms, that *he*, too, was incited by lofty ambition, and expected a Barony. "You are mistaken," quietly answered the money-king; "I am a banker, and you are an *industriel*. Now, banking at all times produced Barons, but *industrie* has never brought forth anything higher than *Chevaliers*."

POTOMAC SHAD
AT THE
ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT,
Fifth street, between Main and Market.
WE ARE IN DAILY RECEIPT OF FRESH
POTOMAC SHAD,
OYSTERS IN THE SHELL,
WOOD COCK,
JACK SNIPE
BLUE-WING DUCK,
FROGS' LEGS,
SQUIRRELS
And all other delicacies of the season, all of which we serve up in our restaurant or send to gentlemen's houses in style that cannot be surpassed.
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[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
MURFREESBORO, TENN., May 20, 1863.

Were you to visit Murfreesboro you could hardly believe, after visiting the camps, that we are actually on the theatre of war. The army has more the appearance of a spectator than a participant. The only excitement visible is at the depot when the train arrives with the newspapers. We have anxiously watched the course of the tornado of battle that has lately swept the East and South with its bloody mantle and speculated, not without some misgivings, as to the bearing results in these quarters will have on the struggle that must soon engage the armies here. The people and the armies are impatient to test the question of supremacy in Tennessee. One army oppresses, but two will totally impoverish and beggar a people.

Quite a number of very intelligent and well-informed lady refugees have lately arrived from Shelbyville, and bring valuable information concerning rebel movements. They concur in saying that heavy forces have been sent southward, probably to reinforce Johnston, who is in command of the rebel forces in the vicinity of Jackson. Three brigades are known to have marched from Shelbyville to Wartrace, and there taken the cars for Chattanooga, where they were afterwards seen. This, taken in connection with the despatches from Gens. Dodge and Hurlbut, who report large reinforcements en route from Georgia and South Carolina, evidently discovers a design on the part of the enemy to hurl against Grant, who is in possession of Jackson, not only sufficient force to compel him to evacuate, but if possible to annihilate him, and thus weaken the army assailing Vicksburg.

Rebel papers claim that reinforcements from Georgia and South Carolina have for some time been going forward to Tullahoma. They represent the soldiers as highly delighted at being transferred to a field where they can fight men unprotected by iron-clads. Two brigades are said to have moved up to Eagleville, and other forces to Fosterville. Prominent rebel officers claimed, in conversation with refugees, that, with the reinforcements already received and those expected from other quarters, Bragg would soon take the offensive.

The Tullahoma regiment of cavalry (3d Georgia and one from Alabama), which came up to the vicinity of Readyville, and now encamped in Dug Hollow, have been somewhat annoying to our forces in that region. They have been daily making visits to a point not far from the works at Cripple Creek, and inquiring in reference to the strength and movements of our troops in the vicinity. Having frequently expressed to the citizens an anxiety to meet some of the Yankees, General Palmer concluded to gratify them. On Saturday last, with his escort and a company from the 1st Middle Tennessee cavalry, in all about 90 men, the General rode out to Young's; a station at the cross roads where the rebels had been in the habit of visiting, and found that Lieut. Colonel Thompson of the 3d Georgia, with 80 men, had left only an hour before. Anxious to test the mettle of the rebels with forces so equal in numbers, the General spurred forward in pursuit. Striking the Bradyville pike he had followed it but a short distance, when he discovered the enemy drawn up in line of battle in a lane, a short distance from the pike. Determined to give the rebels a brush at any rate, a line of battle was instantly formed. In a moment after the glittering sabres were gleaming above the line, and the men, led by the intrepid General, were charging at full gallop toward the foe. The rebels had no sabres, and quietly awaited the advance. When sufficiently near, as they thought, to make their shots effective, they poured in a volley on our forces, which luckily only killed a few horses and wounded five men. Nothing daunted the Federals pushed forward and attacked them with the sabre. The enemy displaying a courage and intrepidity worthy a better cause, clubbed their carbines on horseback and fought desparately for a few minutes. Leaving five dead on the field and eighteen prisoners in the hands of the Federals, the enemy retreated to the glades and succeeded in making good his escape. Lieut. Col. Thompson was at one time our prisoner, but succeeded, in the midst of the confusion, in eluding the guards, and soon after led away his men. This is decidedly the most brilliant little cavalry dash we have had since the battle at Franklin. Gen. Palmer and his loyal Tennesseeans are determined to pluck the laurels, where there are any to be won.

It seems almost, if not entirely, impossible to make any impression on the lurking guerilla bands that infest the country in our rear. Col. Wilder is determined to rid the country of them if continued scouring will conduce to that end. The prisoners he brings in claim that they are organized by authority of the Confederate government, and licensed to practise all kinds of depredations. Never were men better mounted and armed for the dangerous as well as base and inglorious service they have voluntarily undertaken. Their horses are ever in good condition, and selected with a view to fleetness. The men are acquainted with every foot-path, by-road, and solitary hiding place in the hills and rough ravines throughout the region they infest. It is optional with them whether they fight or escape. Pursuit is impossible almost, or exceedingly hazardous, at least.

The acts of these fearless bands stamp them as nothing more nor less than organized brigands, and it is high time that Government denies to brigandage the privileges due to those engaged in honorable warfare. Until this is done, authorized thievery will attract to its standard a force so formidable that it will only be crushed at the expense of many lives and much time that ought to be made available against armed rebellion.

Col. Robert Johnson has been relieved from duty to set about raising the brigade which he has been authorized to organize from East Tennessee. The Colonel is exceedingly energetic, and deservedly very popular. If a brigade can be raised in East Tennessee no better man to carry forward the work with vigor could have been selected.

The following is a list of resignations accepted up to the 12th instant.

MAY 6.

2d Lieut. Thos. B. Hannah, co. A, 38th O.; disability.
2d Lieut. Adolph Niemann, co. A, 10th Ill. "
Lieut. A. H. Trotter, 7th Ky. cav.; "
Asst Surg. Porter Yates, 125th Ohio. "
Chaplain Wm. Cliffe, 95th Ill.; "

MAY 7.

2d Lieut. Wm. P. Shannon, co E, 74th Ill.; disability.
Major F. W. Dickey, 2d batt., 2d Mich. cav.; "
1st Lieut. Jos. Kolbeck, co. D, 5th R. Tenn.; "
2d Lieut. Wm. Ingraham, co. A, 7th Ky. cav.; "
Lieut. C. Cr mch, Q. M., 60th Ill.; "
1stLieut. C. Alten, comd'g co. B, 8th Kansas; "

MAY 8.

Col. George P. Smith, 129th Ill.; disability.
2d Lieut. Fred. Oberkline, co. G, 9th O.; "
Surgeon Wm. S. Sharp, 7th Ky. cav.; "
1st Lieut. Isaac Copley, co. G, 89th Ill.; "
Asst Surg. T. F. Powers, 10th Ohio. "
2d Lieut. Irvin Butler, co. H, 103th Ohio; "
2d Lieut. Henry Keehn, co. K, 41st Ill. "
Lieut. Col. Jacob Ruckstuhl, 4th Ky. cav. "
1st Lieut. Theodore H. West, co. A, 25th Ill. "

MAY 9.

2d Lt. Lorenzo D. Stevens, co. B, 92d Ohio; disability.
1st Lt. Sterling Stearns, co. H, "
1st Lt. Benj. F. Putman, co. E, 16th Illinois; "
Asst. Surg. H. P. Woodward, 18th Mich.; "
Surg. Joel Morse, 23d Ohio; "
Lt. Col. J. H. Grider, 9th Kentucky.
2d Lt. Jno. D. Carpenter.

MAY 10.

Surg. G. W. Phillips, 7th Illinois.
Capt. Jacob Fleghe, 4th co. 1st Ohio S. S.
2d Lt. J. C. Freyman, Seymour's Ind'p't. Ky. Scouts.
Chaplain Wm. A. Fischer, 32d Indiana.
Capt. Jacob Gross, co. C, 15th Missouri.
Capt. J. W. Hill, co. H, 30th Ohio; disability.
1st Lt. Geo. Hitchins, 86th Indiana. "
Capt. S. B. Nelson, co. I, 21st Wisconsin; disability.
1st Col. Thos. Joseph, 9th Ohio; disability.
Capt. Nor. Comstock, co. E, 123d Illinois; disability.
Capt. Alex. White, co. A, 21st Wisconsin; "
2d Lt. E. T. Starkweather, co. F, 1st Wis., Inspector 2d Battery, 1st Div. 14th Army Corps; promotion.

MAY 11.

1st Asst. Surg. Alonzo Harlow, 113th Ohio; disability
Capt. Jno. M. Lane, co. E, 113th Illinois; "
" Geo. M. Lane, co. B, 1st Michigan; "
" Oran Rogers, co. I, 1st Wisconsin; "
Chaplain W. S. Wilson, 88th Indiana; "

QUILL.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.
A CAVALRY SKIRMISH.
CAMP ON CRIPPLE CREEK, TENN., May 17, 1863.

"What means this stir in Rome-to-day?"

About ten o'clock this morning our regiment was ordered out to the front double quick. In less than ten minutes we were on the road but had no idea where we were going, only that there was a fuss somewhere. We had not proceeded far before we met Gen. Palmer and escort returning from the front bringing with them several prisoners. Upon inquiry I learned that the General, accompanied by several of his staff officers (Capts. Norton, Howland, and Peck), and escorted by a portion of a company of Stoke's Tennessee cavalry and his body guard, rode out early in the morning to learn, if possible, the nature of the country in our front, no adequate maps of the country having been made. When the party struck the Bradyville pike they turned towards Murfreesboro, but came upon a party of rebels numbering about 100. The General commanded a charge and for a portion of the way led it himself. He then took position to direct the movements of his troops. Our cavalry rushed upon the enemy and a hand to hand fight ensued, the enemy soon taking to the run for safety. The result of this charge was highly successful. The enemy had four wounded and one killed. Our loss was two wounded. We captured two captains, one lieutenant, and thirteen privates. The conduct of the little band of cavalry was truly heroic and deserves great praise. This little dash of Gen. Palmer will endear him more than ever to his division, for soldiers love courage and have a particular dislike to exposing themselves when their chieftains are under shelter.

You desire brief letters. Well, I did intend to write you a long old-fashioned letter tonight, but I suppose I must only write the news and give no comments. Pshaw, I'd rather go star gazing than be guilty of confining myself to such a course. OLD SOLDIER

[For the Louisville Journal.]
UNION MEETING IN CALDWELL COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Union Democracy of Caldwell county, Ky., at the court-house in Princeton, on the 18th day of May, 1863, for the purpose of selecting and appointing delegates to attend a District Convention, in order to nominate a suitable candidate to represent the people of the First district of Kentucky in the next Congress of the United States; on motion John N. Turner was appointed chairman and James C. Barnes secretary of said meeting.

On motion, J. A. Carr, A. J. Lamb, Thos. E. Young, Robert Garrett, and Roger Tandy were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the Union Democracy of Caldwell county here assembled in convention. Whereupon said committee retired and afterwards reported the following:

Resolved, That we cordially endorse and approve of the resolutions on federal relations adopted by the Legislature of Kentucky at its last session, and also those adopted by the Union Democratic Convention at Louisville on the 18th day of March last, and we hereby pledge to the nominees of said convention our hearty and earnest support.

Resolved, That we endorse the action of the State Central Executive Committee in its nomination of Gen. Thomas E. Bramlette, to fill the vacancy on the ticket of the Union Democracy for Governor, in the place of Hon. Joshua F. Bell, declined; and we recognize in Gen. Bramlette a true patriot and lover of his country and constitution, and will give him our hearty support, and will use all honorable means to secure his election as Governor of Kentucky.

Resolved, That we will support no man for office who is not in favor of furnishing all the men and money necessary or demanded by the constituted authorities of the Government to prosecute the war for American nationality and against traitors in arms, treason, and rebellion, to a successful termination, and re-establishment of the power and authority of the Government over all its territory, and a complete vindication of the national honor and integrity.

Resolved, That we hold the emancipation proclamations of President Lincoln, issued in September and January last, as unconstitutional and impolitic, the effect and tendencies of which are damaging to the cause of the Government in this time of trial and danger, and we as Kentuckians favor no measure that would aid or abet abolitionism in its efforts to subvert the Constitution of our country.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse orders Nos. 38 and 53 of Gen. Burnside, in this military department, believing that their faithful execution will greatly aid in the restoration of peace, quiet, and good order in this State.

Resolved, That we are in favor of holding a convention of the Union Democracy of the First Congressional District of Kentucky for the purpose of selecting and nominating a suitable candidate to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States, and we endorse the suggestion made by the Graves County Convention for holding a convention at Paducah on the 18th of June next, and we hereby request the Union Democracy in other counties composing the First Congressional District to meet with the delegates of Caldwell county at the above mentioned time and place for that purpose.

Resolved, That we recommend our fellow citizen, E. P. Campbell, Esq., as a most suitable person to represent this district in the next Congress of the United States, and we hereby instruct our delegates to said convention to use all laudable means to secure his nomination by said convention, but we are here going, only that there was a fuss somewhere. We had not proceeded far before we met Gen. Palmer and escort returning from the front bringing with them several prisoners. Upon inquiry I learned that the General, accompanied by several of his staff officers (Capts. Norton, Howland, and Peck), and escorted by a portion of a company of Stoke's Tennessee cavalry and his body guard, rode out early in the morning to learn, if possible, the nature of the country in our front, no adequate maps of the country having been made. When the party struck the Bradyville pike they turned towards Murfreesboro, but came upon a party of rebels numbering about 100. The General commanded a charge and for a portion of the way led it himself. He then took position to direct the movements of his troops. Our cavalry rushed upon the enemy and a hand to hand fight ensued, the enemy soon taking to the run for safety. The result of this charge was highly successful. The enemy had four wounded and one killed. Our loss was two wounded. We captured two captains, one lieutenant, and thirteen privates. The conduct of the little band of cavalry was truly heroic and deserves great praise. This little dash of Gen. Palmer will endear him more than ever to his division, for soldiers love courage and have a particular dislike to exposing themselves when their chieftains are under shelter.

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[Correspondence o the Louisville Journal.]
THE THIRTY-FOURTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., May 21, 1863.

Concluding that you would perhaps be pleased to hear from your old Provost Guard, containing, as it does, many of your political friends and admirers, I have presumed to scribble you a few lines, which, of course, you can dispose of as you see proper.

We left Louisville, as you are aware, on the 12th of last month and came to this place, and commenced our new mode of living in the "tented field." It was quite a change in our way of getting along. For some days we had frequent rains, and the mud we have no language to adequately describe as it is sometimes seen in the camp. All these things, however, produced no gloom or despondency in the 34th Kentucky. Perhaps our boys conclude it was just as well to "be gay and jolly as to make a fuss about it." Certain it is they are not cast down by any existing privations, or anticipated hardships or dangers, and if it shall ever fall to their lot to face the cruel destroyers of our nation's peace and prosperity, depend upon it, we will not tarnish the fair fame of the gallant old Commonwealth to which we belong.

Since we came here we have been living in continued suspense, such suspense as a soldier only can feel when ordered to be ready to march at short notice. We know not where we are going, but have reason to know that this is not long to be our abiding place. Like Abraham, we will go out by faith; faith in the justice of our cause, and the patriotism and gallantry of our leaders, to deal destruction to those who have wickedly rebelled against the best government that was ever devised by the wisdom of mankind.

Since we left Louisville we have been the victims of the vituperation and abuse of men in distant parts of the country, who have little means of knowing what we are and less disposition to do us justice; but we have no hesitation in concluding that our countrymen will yet do us justice, and let our revilers sink themselves into their well merited infamy and contempt.

We would gladly write a long communication, but as yet nothing has occurred with us, or been done by us, which would furnish the material. As is usual, we would bestow a little praise upon our gentlemanly officers, but know not with whom to begin, and certain it is, we have *none* to censure or condemn.

THIRTY-FOURTH.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed from the Clerk's office of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in favor of The State of Indiana for the use of her Madison Branch vs. Hiram P. Robbins, Ellen Robbins, and others—

I will, on the 20th day of May, 1863, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the Court House door, in the city of Madison, expose at public sale, without relief from valuation or appraisement laws, to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the rents and profits for seven years, by the year, of the following described lands, situate, lying, and being in Jefferson county, Ind., to wit:

Lots No. 5 and 10, as designated on a plat in the city of Madison, by Dobbin, Hodges, & Robbins, and being the property lately known as Robbins & Pindell's furniture factory, together with the buildings, fixtures, improvements, and machinery upon said lots, or connected therewith, for manufacturing or any other purpose whatever.

And also all the tools, lumber, and furniture on hand at the factory of said Robbins on Mulberry street, in said city of Madison.

And also all the cabinet ware, bedsteads, chairs, sofas, ottomans, lounges, tables, bureaus, wardrobes, stands, mirrors, and in short every manufactured article and all materials now on hands at the warerooms of said Robbins, in the building now occupied by him on the corner of Main and Jefferson street in the city of Madison, in said county and State as aforesaid; said buildings being the brick on the east side of the said alley, and the one story frame building adjoining the same on the east.

The above-mentioned lumber is composed of poplar, walnut, cherry, gum, etc., suitable for the manufacture of cabinet ware.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., on said day of sale as aforesaid, at the aforesaid factory, and thence to the warerooms on Main Cross street as aforesaid.

And in case the rents and profits should not sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy said writ, I shall, at the same time and place, and on the terms aforesaid, offer at public outcry the fee simple right of said premises, with the appurtenances, to satisfy said writ, interest, and costs, in the above case.

This 4th of May, 1863.

E. RODGERS, Sheriff J. C.
WM. O. LEWIS, D. S. m15 d10

B. J. HANNA,
OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT CLAIMS,
No. 255 F street, bet. Thirteenth and Fourteenth,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE Adjustment and Collection of Army and Navy Contractors' Claims, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Mail Contractors' and Postmasters' Accounts, Certificates of Incapacity, and the Prosecution of Claims for Losses of Steamboats and other property in Government employ; also to Investments in and Purchase and Sale of Government Securities.

Prompt attention will be given to all business entrusted to me.

REFERENCES:

Spencer, Villa, & Co.	Boston.
Livermore, Clews, & Co.	New York.
Vermilye & Co.	"
Baker, Wescott, & Co.	Philadelphia.
S. T. Canby, "	"
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H. Wick & Co.	Cleveland.
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Alvord, Colwell, & Alvord	Indianapolis.
John Ferguson, Esq.	San Francisco.
Henry Bigelow & Co.	"
Quigley, Morton, & Co.	Louisville.

m2 d1m

At Odds.

A NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF TINTS [illegible], &c. 81 25.
m15 L. A. CVILL, 431 Main st.

THE POLICY OF THE WAR.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE FIELD.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 100.—WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 24, 1863.—The following "Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field," prepared by Francis Leiber, LL. D., and revised by a Board of Officers, of which Major-General E. A. Hitchcock is President, having been approved by the President of the United States, he commands that they be published for the information of all concerned. By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

SECTION I.

Martial Law—Military Jurisdiction—Military Necessity—Retaliation.

1. A place, district, or country occupied by an enemy stands, in consequence of the occupation, under the martial law of the invading or occupying army, whether any proclamation declaring martial law, or any public warning to the inhabitants, has been issued or not. Martial law is the immediate and direct effect and consequence of occupation or conquest.

The presence of a hostile army proclaims its martial law.

2. Martial law does not cease during the hostile occupation, except by special proclamation, ordered by the commander-in-chief, or by special mention in the treaty of peace concluding the war, when the occupation of a place or territory continues beyond the conclusion of peace as one of the conditions of the same.

3. Martial law in a hostile country consists in the suspension, by the occupying military authority, of the criminal and civil law, and of the domestic administration and Government in the occupied place or territory, and in the substitution of military rule and force for the same, as well as in the dictation of general laws as far as military necessity requires this suspension, substitution, or dictation.

The commander of the forces may proclaim that the administration of all civil and penal law shall continue, either wholly or in part, as in times of peace, unless otherwise ordered by the military authority.

4. Martial law is simply military authority exercised in accordance with the laws and usages of war. Military oppression is not martial law; it is the abuse of the power which that law confers. As martial law is executed by military force, it is incumbent upon those who administer it to be strictly guided by the principles of justice, honor, and humanity—virtues adorning a soldier even more than other men, for the very reason that he possesses the power of his arms against the unarmed.

5. Martial law should be less stringent in places and countries fully occupied and fairly conquered. Much greater severity may be exercised in places or regions where actual hostilities exist, or are expected, and must be prepared for. Its most complete sway is allowed—even in the commander's own country—when face to face with the enemy, because of the absolute necessities of the case, and of the paramount duty to defend the country against invasion.

To save the country is paramount to all other considerations.

6. All civil and penal law shall continue to take its usual course in the enemy's places and territories under martial law, unless interrupted or stopped by order of the occupying military power; but all the functions of the hostile Government—legislative, executive, or administrative—whether of a general, provincial, or local character, cease under martial law, or continue only with the sanction, or if deemed necessary, the participation of the occupier or invader.

7. Martial law extends to property and to persons, whether they are subjects of the enemy or aliens to that Government.

8. Consuls among American and European nations are not diplomatic agents. Nevertheless, their offices and persons will be subjected to martial law in cases of urgent necessity only; their property and business are not exempted. Any delinquency they commit against the established military rule may be punished as in the case of any other inhabitant, and such punishment furnishes no reasonable ground for international complaint.

9. The functions of Ambassador, Minister, or other diplomatic agents accredited by neutral powers to the hostile Government, cease, so far as regards the displaced Government, but the conquering or occupying power usually recognizes them as temporarily accredited to itself.

10. Martial law affects chiefly the police and collection of public revenue and taxes, whether imposed by the expelled Government or by the invader, and refers mainly to the support and efficiency of the army, its safety, and the safety of its operations.

11. The law of war does not only disclaim all cruelty and bad faith concerning engagements, concluded with the enemy during the war, but also the breaking of stipulations solemnly contracted by the belligerents in time of peace, and avowedly intended to remain in force in case of war between the contracting powers.

It disclaims all extortions and other transactions for individual gain; all acts of private revenge, or connivance at such acts.

Offences to the contrary shall be severely punished, and especially so if committed by officers.

12. Whenever feasible, martial law is carried out, in cases of individual offenders, by military courts; but sentence of death shall be executed only with the approval of the Chief Executive, provided the urgency of the case does not require a speedier execution, and then only with the approval of the chief commander.

13. Military jurisdiction is of two kinds; first, that which is conferred and defined by statute; second, that which is derived from the common law of war. Military offences under the statute law must be tried

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PAUL R. SHIPMAN, }

UNION STATE TICKET.

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FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUB. INSTRUCTION,
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RICHARD KNOTT.
Joshua Tevis, Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.

FOR CONGRESS,
ROBERT MALLORY,
OF OLDHAM.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 3 A. M.

☞ The latest Mississippi despatches, both rebel and loyal, are exceedingly favorable up to this time. We yesterday spoke of General Grant as having recently encountered the rebel forces in Mississippi in three important battles, and been victorious in all, and now we learn, by a despatch from General Jo Johnston, the rebel commander, of their having been victorious again on Saturday last after a battle of nine hours. In the last affair, which was a very bloody one, even the conquerors losing six thousand men, the rebels, as Johnston admits, were compelled to fall back beyond Big Black river. The rebel General Tilghman, well known by his early disloyal operations in Kentucky, is stated to have been killed, sixteen rebel guns were captured, rebel communications were broken up in all directions, and the Big Black river bridge, the largest and most important structure of the kind in all the South, is said to have been seized by the Federal army. If this is true, Vicksburg is utterly cut off from all supplies and reinforcements, and the Richmond papers may well be, as it is said they are, very despondent in their tone.

There is, to be sure, something contradictory in the intelligence from Mississippi, but an attentive perusal of the despatches can leave no doubt in any intelligent man's mind that the progress of events, at the last dates, were exceedingly favorable to the Federal cause. Gen. Johnston, however, is able, resolute, perseverring, and fertile in resources. Unquestionably he will make the best of the circumstances in which he finds himself placed. If he can obtain sufficient reinforcements, he will risk a great and general battle with Grant. If he shall conclude that he is not strong enough for that, he will very probably leave Vicksburg to its fate and take his troops or a portion of them to Tennessee as quick as possible, in the hope of overthrowing Gen. Rosecrans.

Our own opinion is, that there is to be at least one more great battle in Mississippi, and a far more terrible one than has yet taken place in Mississippi. We await the result with confidence, for Grant's army is an army of heroes. It has been dedicated to the God of Battles at the baptismal font of blood and fire. And, thank Heaven, it no longer has to fight a powerfully intrenched foe.

KENTUCKY'S TWENTY THOUSAND MORE.—The reports from Southeastern Kentucky, as to the strength of the rebel force menacing the State from that direction, are as disproportioned as were the letters received by the Venetian Senate when its Republic was threatened by the Ottoman, but in the main there is some substance in the rumors, which,

though they jump not on a just account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkish fleet,
And bearing up to Cyprus.

The Mount Vernon correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, on Monday last, speaking of the multiplication of these reports, said McKenzie appeared to be managing the left, Morgan the centre, and Wheeler the right, while Marshall was doing the heavy business in a cumbrous raid somewhere on the Pound Gap road. Returned scouts report no rebel troops in East Tennessee, while prisoners and refugees assert the reality of large gatherings and the organization of a long contemplated and formidable invasion of Kentucky. One informant stated that three weeks previously there were 500 men at Jonesboro; 400 infantry, 500 cavalry, and six pieces of artillery at Bristol; 500 men and four cannon at Strawberry Plains; 600 men and four pieces at Greenville; 2,000 men and six pieces at Union Depot; about 2,000 men on the Bristol and Lynchburg railroad; 700 at Curtis' Depot, and 500 to 600 scouting towards the Gap and Cumberland river. If there is any foundation for these reports and the assertion of the Mobile papers, that Buckner has been placed in command of East Tennessee, we may easily form a theory as to the intended movements of the enemy, which will be to divert our attention to several points while they mass their entire force and make a main attack upon some spot which appears weak and comparatively unguarded.

We are not at liberty to state all we know as regards the preparations which have been made to receive the rebels. It is clear that the stretch of country between the Blue-grass region and the Gaps on the State line of Tennessee cannot be protected, but we have outposts of cavalry which can watch the enemy's movements, and give timely information to guard their entrance into the "promised land" where they hope to recruit their exhausted stores and fill their hungry paunches. In the mean time, the men of our border counties, who have been driven from their homes, have the opportunity afforded of entering the Union service at Camp Dick Robinson where Gen. S. S. Fry has established his rendezvous for the recruits to fill up Kentucky's 20,000 more volunteers, for which the faith of the State is pledged. We are gratified to learn that this work goes bravely on. Many of the most active, popular, and gallant of our fellow-citizens have embarked in it with zeal, and General Fry has assurances which are the most cheering indications of perfect success. These new levies are to be enlisted for two years, and every recruit is taken into the service at once, armed, equipped, and fed. Our State authorities are co-operating heartily with the General-in-Chief, and, as there has heretofore been the most perfect harmony between Frankfort and Washington, we can but anticipate a continuance of the same happy accord. It will not be forgotten that the first duty of these new troops will be to protect their own State, but their services, if requisite, will be given elsewhere, and there are few of them who will not be anxious for an opportunity to cross the Tennessee line and aid in the enfranchisement of their Union brethren in that region.

We have on previous occasions pointed out the duty of Kentuckians in reference to the speedy filling up of these new levies. The authority to raise 20,000 additional volunteers in the State is an additional assurance of a vigorous prosecution of the war to secure a lasting peace. Men whose homes are now desolate, whose property has been scattered or destroyed, whose fields are idle, and whose families are refugees, can see in this organization the uplifting of the cloud, and the dawning of a brighter and happier day. They may be unable to raise crops this year, on account of apprehended invasion, but these twenty thousand men will form a barrier against rebel incursions, and enable the husbandmen, in portions of the State at least, to garner their harvests. Let the good work go on then; the southeastern counties and the men of the mountain region, who have suffered so much, are burning to be avenged, and there are many young men who are not actively engaged in business pursuits who should lend their services to their State under this call. The whole force will doubtless be officered by Kentuckians, who are conversant with the topography of the country, and know the fastnesses where the nests of vipers coil themselves to elude pursuit, until they can strike at some unguarded spot. The prompt recruiting of the twenty new regiments will save Kentucky from any conscription under the law for organizing the national militia, the initiatory steps for which have already been taken, and will be fully carried out in a few weeks. Let it not be said that our State contains a single son who is not willing to volunteer in her defence and to protect the Union, but has to await the stringent application of the militia law, which will compel every able-bodied man, not legally exempt, to serve in the armies of the republic. Let the land "of the free hearts' only home" pour forth its volunteers, and let Kentucky, with her ancestral record of devotion to the cause of national liberty, add another proud chaplet to the wreath of her enduring fame. Rally round the glorious old flag at Camp Dick Robinson. Come by squads and by companies and affix your names to the roll of honor, which, in after years, it will be a proud distinction to have done. Let the twenty thousand new troops be raised in the quickest time possible, and let each recruit devote himself to the cause of his State and the Union.

☞ The rebel Congress has passed a law that all white commissioned officers captured with colored troops shall be put to death. The Richmond Enquirer, which is usually remarkable for being the most violent among the violent, expresses much concern on account of the enactment of this law, saying, that, if Union officers be executed on account of being found in command of negro troops, Confederate officers will be executed by way of retaliation.

Certainly no man can be more strongly opposed to the arming of black regiments than we are, but the Richmond Editor is assuredly right in his statement of the inevitable consequences of the execution of the law we have mentioned. Upon that point there can be no shadow of doubt. If men be commissioned as officers of negro troops and ordered into danger, they must necessarily be protected, they will be protected, by the Federal civil and military authorities, precisely as other officers are. The Administration, we think, behaves scandalously in appointing them, but it would behave far more scandalously if, after having appointed them, it should leave them to be put to death by the rebels with impunity whenever captured. It couldn't do this without bringing down upon itself the scorn of all the world. The true course, the course alike of duty and of policy, is to disband all negro levies, and raise no more. We urge this course as the one of sovereign obligation. But if the Administration keeps these levies in the field, it of course cannot fail to protect their officers, without heaping infamy upon the original offence.

If any faith can be reposed in testimony, black troops are now employed by both the Federals and the rebels. The Federal Government is, we presume, more blamable in this matter than the rebel government, but, if the law of the rebel Congress be carried into effect, the result will almost certainly be, for a time at least, the indiscriminate execution of all the commissioned officers taken on both sides. The rebel government has hitherto recoiled from the enforcement of some of its own laws, and we earnestly hope that it may recoil in this case. If it persist in its apparent resolves, it will bring upon itself the fierce and bitter execration of the civilized nations of the earth.

☞ Our neighbor of the Democrat says he has observed that Mr. Crittenden doesn't suit a portion of the party which sustains the proceedings of the Union Convention in this city, and that Menzies doesn't suit it. Well, it may even be true that our neighbor himself doesn't suit a portion—a very small portion—of the secession party. There are always a few who rebel against the most earnest and devoted leadership.

No doubt some few persons calling themselves Union men, are opposed to Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Menzies, but such persons, whether really Union men or not, are certainly no supporters of the platform of the Union Convention. Nine tenths of all the persons calling themselves Union men in Mr. Crittenden's and Mr. Menzie's districts are undoubtedly in favor of the election of those true, loyal, and distinguished gentlemen.

☞ A letter from Richmond written by a lady, and received in Washington, says that, in the rebel Capital, the best hotels had raised the price of board to ten dollars per day, and three dollars was the regular price at common boarding houses, and the food served is not only very plain indeed, but limited in quantity. Coffee and tea were hardly to be obtained at all, and common brown sugar brought one dollar and a half per pound. Clergymen were paying one hundred and fifty dollars for an ordinary black coat, and a lady lately returned from the Yankee country had sold a single copy of Hugo's last novel for one hundred dollars. Certain ladies who were permitted to join their rebel friends a few months ago, having found that they could not live in comfort in the "Confederacy," are making arrangements to return to the North. Some of them have already done so, in spite of their hatred of the "Lincoln Government." Are not such facts eloquent?

We have observed, too, that Mr. Crittenden doesn't suit a part of this party, and that Menzies doesn't suit it.—*Lou. Democrat.*

The answer to this fling is obvious. Those whom Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Menzies do not "suit" are not members of the Union party of Kentucky; they are in effect if not in purpose either abolitionists or secessionists. So far from belonging to the Union party, they are its mortal adversaries. The Union party is not responsible for their likes or dislikes. Mr. Crittenden, for example, "doesn't suit" our neighbor of the Democrat; but does this show that Mr. Crittenden "doesn't suit" the Union party? Far otherwise. It shows merely that the Union party "doesn't suit" our neighbor and that he "doesn't suit" the Union party. And so with the rest whom Mr. Crittenden "doesn't suit." The incongruity proves not that they are the Union party but that they are not even a part of it.

☞ Our neighbor of the Democrat wants to know whether we think he is boasting of his beauty when he says that he is a better-looking man than we are. He shows, in saying it, that his beauty and his taste are on a par. He would be good-looking enough as a monkey, but is horrid-looking as a man. He might be the Apollo of the monkey tribe, but is the Caliban of the human tribe. If he would rather be considered the highest of a low tribe than the lowest of a high one, let him by all means buy a tail and cultivate his already very considerable talent for chattering!

☞ It is pleasant enough to learn that the Richmond Whig, which all along scoffed at the idea of any considerable suffering in the South, has perished of unendurable misery. With its expiring breath, it cried aloud that it was dying of the Confederate taxes. We suppose the Editor will now go forth from his bankrupt establishment as a sutler or some other sort of camp-follower—

As maggots crawl from out a ruined nut.

☞ Our neighbor of the Democrat says the platform adopted by the Northern Democracy is "very good as far as it goes." Exactly; but it doesn't go far enough to suit him. This is the very thing we have been saying and proving against our neighbor. So he owns up at last! We hope that henceforward we shall hear from him nothing further about affiliation with the Northern Democracy.

☞ The Richmond Whig of Wednesday admits the serious damage threatening Vicksburg, and acknowledges that Richmond, too, would be a little shaky should an immediate attack be made upon it.

☞ We are always ready for peace with the Southern Confederacy, but the articles of peace must be the articles of the U. S. Constitution.

FOR SALE,
BEST QUALITY OF PITTSBURG COAL AT THE lowest market price. Also BRADE HOWSON COAL at much lower rates by
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ROBERT L. MAITLAND, } NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WRIGHT. } apr8 d&wisly

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TO DEPOSITORS!!
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m6 d&b

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Office No. 411 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
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WE ARE BUYING QUARTERMASTERS' AND COMMISSARY VOUCHERS and CHECKS at very low rates. Holders will do well to call and see us before selling.
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100 MECHANICS, HARNESS-MAKERS, CARpenters, Blacksmiths, Horse-Shoers, Wagon-Makers, Wheelrights, Painters, and Trimmers, and 100 Laborers. Good wages and good quarters. Apply at Bacon & Davis's Stable, Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets, from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 3 to 7 P. M. H. M. SMITH, Master Mechanic,
m23 d2* U. S. Shops, Nashville, Tenn.

RALLY, KENTUCKIANS, RALLY!
THE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED. I am authorized to raise a Battery of Artillery for the defence of the border of Kentucky, to be mustered into the United States service. Young men, come up and volunteer, and prove yourselves worthy of your noble old State—fight the enemy that is in arms for the destruction of your Government, the best Government upon earth, the grandest monument erected to the memory of Washington, the illustrious champion of liberty, which must not and never will be torn down. The war will certainly be prosecuted by the Government until this horrid rebellion is put down, and if you do not volunteer, you will be taken by draft and conscription. But now you put future history to proclaim that Kentuckians were drafted to protect their own State from destruction by no nobler a foe, from whom nothing can be expected but anarchy, misery, and ruin.
None of the officers are yet selected, and all will have an equal chance.
My headquarters are at Lebanon, and my recruiting office is on Market street, between Second and Third, Louisville. may23 dtf JNO. W. NEVILLE.

For Sale,
THE LARGE AND WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE of Mrs. N. Hardy, situated on the east side of Second, between Green and Walnut streets. For terms, &c., apply to
J. E. HARDY.
m23 dtf No. 325 W. Main, bet. Third & Fourth sts.

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TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIvate family centrally located, between Green and Walnut, and required. Address Drawer 48, Louisville P. O.
m23 d7

DR. SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP
DR. SCHENCK'S
SEAWEED TONIC
DR. SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS
HAVE CURED ME.
NEW YORK, March 24, 1863.
DR. J. H. SCHENCK—*Dear Sir:* I feel it a duty I owe to you all and who are suffering under the diseases known as Consumption and Liver Complaint, to let them know what great benefits I have received from your Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic in so short a time. By the blessing of God it has cured me thus far.
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C. J. RAIBLE
Has received a large assortment of
QUILLED RIBBONS,
ALSO
MILITARY GOODS.
m23

FINE FELT HATS,
White, Drab, Brown, Nutria, Mouse, and Black.
STRAW HATS,
Braid, Panama, Leghorn, and Jeddo Straw.
STRAW HATS & CAPS for Boys.
REGULATION HATS & TRIMMINGS.
NEW STYLE MILITARY CAPS.
DRESS HATS, Spring Style.
Call at OSBORN'S,
m23 225 Main st., between Second and Third.

BOARDING.
PERSONS WISHING BOARD CAN GET FINE rooms, also one fine front room, all in neat order, in the rear of the St. Cloud Hotel. m21 d3

DRINKING MAN, LOOK HERE!!
MY FRIEND, DEATH AWAITS YOU, AND will certainly overtake you soon if you do not stop. DR. LOEB'S CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS creates a permanent dislike to strong drink, and has cured the worst cases. One box will cure the most desperate, and, if desirable, may be administered without the knowledge of the one taking it. Send for it immediately, and let not your life be wasted in vain endeavors to abandon your unfortunate habit. Price $1 per box. Sent to any post-office by addressing
H. HERMAN,
Box 2 569, Chicago, Ill.,
Agent Western Depository.
Circulars sent free. m23 d1*

Wanted Immediately,
A PARTNER WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF $1,200 in a first class business. Reference given and required. Address X. Y. Z., Louisville P. O. m23 d3*

HIBBITT & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS, FLOUR and TEA DEALERS, No. 123 Market street, between Second and Third m23

SUNDRIES—
3,000 lbs Stagg's Hams;
4,500 lbs country Hams, Sides, and Shoulders;
50 kegs prime country Leaf Lard;
15 bbls " " "
In store and for sale by
m23 HIBBITT & SON.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR—300 bbls A No. 1 Extra Family Flour, various brands, in store and for sale by [m23] HIBBITT & SON.

FINE SUGARS—Lovering's Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated, also choice old N. O. Sugar, for sale by
m23 HIBBITT & SON.

COTTON YARNS—Nos. 500, 600, and 700 on retail by
m23 HIBBITT & SON.

SUNDRIES—German and Fancy Soap, Starch, and Indigo for sale by
m23 HIBBITT & SON.

ELM HALL MOLASSES—
200 bbls Sugar-House;
50 bbls do;
In store and for sale by
m23 A. RAWSON & CO., 214 Main st.

Granville (Ohio) Female College.
TWENTY-NINTH YEAR WILL BEGIN SEPT. 10. This prosperous institution offers the highest educational advantages for intellectual, physical, and moral culture. The offices of the Board of Trustees have been filled by the same persons for twenty-eight years. Rare advantages in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Painting, and Drawing. Charges very moderate. Granville is one hour and a half from Columbus, O., via C. C. C. & I. Refer to Capt. C. N. Goulding, Louisville. Send for a catalogue to W. F. Kerr, A. M., Granville, Licking co., O. m22 d2&w1*

$100 REWARD.
RAN AWAY FROM MY FARM, NEAR Hodgenville, Larue county, Ky., on Wednesday night, the 20th inst., a negro man by the name of SIMON, about 20 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and black complexion. He looks thin, having been sick. He carried off with him two fine cotton shirts and two new pair of cottonade pants, one pair blue, the other blue and brown striped. The shirts and pants had never been worn when he left.
SAM. B. THOMAS.
Elizabethtown, May 22, 1863—d12
[I enclose copy to amount of five dollars.]

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.
A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS is called at the Louisville Hotel on Wednesday, May 27th inst., to prepare a Premium List for the Fall Exhibition, and also to take action in relation to the duties imposed upon them by the act "to locate an Agricultural College," announced March 2, 1863, which provides that the State Agricultural Board shall be and are thereby "appointed Commissioners to examine and report to the next General Assembly upon the advantages of various locations and the inducements offered by each for the location of a State Agricultural College."
L. J. BRADFORD, Pres't.
JAMES S. WALLACE, Sec'y. m19 d3

CLIFTON HOUSE,
Niagara Falls, Canada,
OPENS THE 15TH DAY OF MAY. LIBERAL arrangements made with monthly boarders. United States money taken at par.

DR. SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP
DR. SCHENCK'S
SEAWEED TONIC
DR. SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS
HAVE CURED ME.
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NEW LACES.
C. T. MERRIMAN
Is in receipt of an unusually large stock of
BLACK LACES
In the following styles:
French Lace Points from $5 to $15;
Pucher " " " 18 to 35;
Llama " " " 35 to 75;
French " " " 10 to 20;
" " Circles " 10 to 15;
" " Bourneurs 15 to 25;
Black & colored Grenadine Shawls, Gloves, &c.
The above lot of Laces contains some of the finest of the kind ever brought to this market.
C. T. MERRIMAN,
National Hotel Building, Fourth street.
m20 d6

DAVID LOONEY,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR at LAW,
WILL ATTEND TO ANY BUSINESS ENTRUSTed to him in the Courts of Louisville or in the several Departments at Washington, D. C.
Office at Bell & Murdock's, 214 Main street.
Louisville, May 20, 1863.—d6m

Jefferson Insurance Company,
LOUISVILLE, May 19, 1863.
A FURTHER DIVIDEND IN LIQUIDATION OF one dollar per share will be paid to Stockholders on demand.
JOHN MUIR, Pres't.
m20 d5

OSNABURGS and COTTON YARNS.
A SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES, OF Grahamton manufacture, on hand and for sale by
m20 d6 THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

COTTON WARPS.
ORDERS RECEIVED AND PROMPTLY FILLED for the several sizes.
m20 d6 THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

HORTICULTURAL NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS WHO TAKE AN INTEREST IN Horticulture are invited to meet at Masonic Temple at 10 o'clock on Saturday next, the 23d May, for the purpose of recommending regular weekly exhibitions of Fruits and Flowers during the coming season.
☞ At 11 o'clock the usual sales will be made of fruit and flowers.
☞ At 12 o'clock the annual election of officers of the Kentucky Horticultural Society will be held and the usual business committees appointed.
By order of the Society.
ORMSBY HITE, President.
WM. M. ALLEN, Secretary. m20 dd

BOARDING.
TWO GENTLEMEN AND A LADY AND GENtleman can get board and lodging at No. 1 Madison, between Jackson and Hancock streets, a very pleasant location. Inquire at this office for particulars. m21 d3*

Headquarters Post Commandant,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 20, 1863.
WANTED—A GOOD MUSICIAN, ONE CAPABLE of organizing and leading a band. A liberal salary will be paid. Apply in person at the office of these headquarters. M. MUNDY,
m21 d2 Col. Comdg.

Lost Trunk.
TWENTY DOLLARS ($20) REWARD for a light leather Trunk and contents, lost between St. Louis, Mo., and the Louisville Hotel, marked "W. F. Collier, Gallatin, Tenn.," in large letters, upon one end. It contains valuable papers and clothing, &c.
W. F. COLLIER,
m21 d6* Franklin, Ky.

FOUND,
A POCKET-BOOK containing a small sum of money, which the owner can have by proving property.
HENRY NANZ, Florist,
m21 d3 Third st., bet

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1863.

Departure of Trains.

Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago R. R.
Chicago Express..... 8:35 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express..... 8:30 P. M.
Louisville, Frankfort, and Lexington R. R.
Express..... 5:50 A. M.
Accommodation..... 4:20 P. M.
Louisville and Nashville R. R.
Passenger Train..... 8:00 A. M.
Lebanon Train..... 7:00 A. M.
Jeffersonville R. R.
Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, & Cairo Ex. 7:30 A. M.
East Express for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, and the East..... 2:45 P. M.
Night Express for St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, and the East..... 10:00 P. M.

Contents of First and Fourth Pages.

Police Proceedings—Claims on Peru—Lord Palmerston—Tennessee Items—A Drowned Soldier: His Pocket-book marked "John Robinson, Louisville, Kentucky"—Fourth Congressional District Convention—The Wit of the Bourse—Letter from Murfresboro, Tenn.—A Cavalry Skirmish—Union Meeting in Caldwell County—The Thirty-fourth Kentucky Infantry—The Policy of the War: Instructions for the Government of Armies of the United States in the Field—A Gigantic Bird—Telegraphic News—Victor Emmanuel's Wedding—Governor Seymour's Letter to the Albany Meeting—Resolutions passed by the late Meeting in New York City—World Pictures—Miscellaneous Items, &c., &c.

ENROLMENT BOARD OF THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Capt. Womack, recently appointed to the onerous and important duties of Provost Marshal of this District, has returned from a visit to St. Louis. We are glad to learn that he has accepted the appointment, and the Enrolment Board will commence its active duties on Monday next. The orders from the War Department are peremptory for a speedy enrolment.

THE WILLICH FESTIVAL.—Last evening the German friends of General Willich gave him a reception and banquet at Woodland Garden, which were largely attended. Over the gates of the garden "Welcome" was inscribed, and about half-past seven the guests marched into the hall, which was prettily decorated with evergreens festooned from the chandeliers. At the head of the tables the stars and stripes and the national flag of Germany were intertwined, and a very excellent band in the gallery discoursed fine music during the pauses between the toasts. Sentiments were proposed by Messrs. Fink, Foerster, Willig, Dr. Hupfaugh, Knoefel, and others. Mr. Philip Dosrn, of the Anzeiger, with a preface deprecating all political divisions, gave "The Union forever!" which was received with tumultuous applause. Other gentlemen offered sentiments, and then the company adjourned to the spacious garden. We regret that we cannot do justice to the enthusiasm of the evening by reporting what was said, but we acknowledge that it was all German to us, though we know there was loyal spirit in the remarks, for the applause was enthusiastic. Gen. Willich's assertion that this country must be one united and indivisible nation was received with such a shout that the table on which we were writing fairly danced. What a glorious and enthusiastic people the Germans are! When the band plays, how they love to harmonize their voices and sing to the accompaniment of oboes, cornets, and ophclides! A toast to Rosecrans and the Army of the Cumberland was rapturously received. In fact, everything loyal and showing devotion to the Union was cheered to the very echo. When the orchestra played the Liberty Duet, "Suona la Tromba," the enthusiasm reached its climax.

The garden presented a beautiful sight, fully lighted as it was with jets of gas beneath the unbrageous elms and primeval trees which grow there. General Willich took the stand, and for nearly two hours spoke to the satisfaction of all who heard him. When he had concluded the band struck up "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," and, as we were riding away from the scene, we heard the re-echoed plaudits of our loyal German citizens in response to some other speaker. The whole affair passed off delightfully, and will long be remembered by those who had the happiness to participate in it.

THE CENTRAL KENTUCKIAN.—Messrs. O. Ames & Son propose to resume the publication of this paper at Lebanon during the Gubernatorial campaign. It will be thoroughly devoted to the Union, upon the platform put forth by the Union State Convention, and it will give a hearty support to the nominee of the Congressional Convention which met in Lebanon on the 20th inst. It will oppose treason in its every phase, denounce traitors of every description, and favor a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is suppressed. Its motto will be "the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws;" and it will repudiate radicalism from wherever it may come. The Union Democracy of Central Kentucky are appealed to for support, and it should be liberally extended.

PROBABLE MURDER.—Peter Heusler, formerly of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, was found at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the canal, near Shippingport, in a dying condition, with a terrible gash on the side of his neck, severing it almost half in two. He was taken out of the water and cared for, and died yesterday at 1 o'clock. A physician was called, and, after examining the unfortunate man, stated that the gash could not have been the result of accident. Heusler was speechless and unconscious from the time he was discovered until his death. No clue to the perpetrator of the inhuman deed has yet been found. The authorities are investigating the matter, and, if discovered, the murderer or murderers will be brought to speedy justice.

☞ The Cincinnati papers of yesterday give the particulars of another terrible conflagration that occurred in that city day before yesterday. By this unfortunate calamity twenty families were made homeless—turned into the streets or upon the charity of their friends. This is the second fire in the last week that has taken place in the Queen City and has involved the loss of much property.

ARREST OF A REBEL SOLDIER.—Wm. Turner, late of company C, Col. Breckinridge's regiment, was arrested in Covington on Thursday by officer Ed Samuels. He is charged with shooting a young man named Oden, in one of the mountain counties of Kentucky a short time ago. At the time of his arrest he was on his way to Illinois.

FIRE AT LEXINGTON.—The old Medical College at Lexington, Ky., was destroyed by fire yesterday at twelve o'clock. It is supposed that the fire was communicated to the building by a defective flue. The institution was occupied as a hospital for soldiers at the time of the burning.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—We are requested to give notice that Rev. Mr. McKee will officiate at the Home to-morrow evening. Services commence punctually at 4½ o'clock, P. M. Soldiers and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

☞ The afternoon performance at Wood's Theatre, commencing at two o'clock, offers another pleasant entertainment for the accommodation of ladies and children, of which they will be certain to avail themselves.

HIGH-PRICED TOBACCO.—The Louisville Warehouse made a sale of one hogshead of tobacco yesterday at the handsome figure of fifty-five dollars per one hundred pounds. Mr. Ropke was the purchaser.

STOLEN.—The police have made a seizure of a large quantity of dry goods, carpenter's tools, and other articles, which are at the police office for identification.

WOOD'S THEATRE.—The Midsummer Night's Dream, with the charming little Alice as Puck, and all its fine effects, will be repeated to-night.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.—Maggie Mitchell appears to-night as Margot, the Poultry Dealer, and Katy O'Sheal, in the fine comedy of that name.

☞ Four persons came forward yesterday and took the oath of allegiance, and were discharged.

☞ The Harness-makers' Union of this city will give a grand ball at Masonic Temple on Monday evening next.

A COWHIDING AND SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A woman named Kate Black attempted to cowhide a man named William Brister in Indianapolis, last Wednesday, which resulted seriously. Brister, not liking the infliction of the punishment administered by the woman, drew a pistol and fired three shots, missing the object of his aim each time, but wounding slightly in the wrist a child twelve years old passing by on the sidewalk. The woman was arrested and required to give $200 bail for her appearance at court. The alleged cause of the cowhiding was said to be some remark made by Brister detrimental to Mrs. Black's sister, which Brister denied on oath.

INDIANA ALLOTMENT SYSTEM.—Company commanders will make out the allotment rolls, collect the money, turn the money over to the Paymaster of the regiment, who will return to the company commander duplicate Paymasters' receipts, as if the money had been received from Major Wm. Allen, Chief Paymaster of the district. The company commander will at once forward the receipts, with allotment roll, to T. A. Goodwin, Esq., Allotment Commissioner of the State of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana. By this method the assignees will receive their money within a few days after the regiment is paid.

☞ In republishing the other morning from the New Albany Ledger Dr. Speed's note concerning his opinions on the slavery question, we omitted to say with sufficient distinctness perhaps that the note was not merely a private one, but was published originally in the Ledger without the knowledge or consent of Dr. Speed, though, as we need hardly add, he makes no complaint whatever of the publication. The opinions of Dr. S. are ever to be had for the asking, yet he would not willingly be thought to obtrude them upon the public.

EXCHANGED.—About two hundred members of the Tenth and Fourteenth Kentucky Cavalry, who were taken prisoners and paroled by Cluke, at Mt. Sterling, Ky., a few months ago, have been exchanged, and will leave Covington, where most of them reside, to-day or to-morrow, for the purpose of joining their regiments.

☞ Mr. W. D. Bickham, the graphic army correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, will take charge of the Dayton Journal, the publication of which is to be resumed as soon as the necessary business arrangements can be completed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—The following transfers of real estate in this city and Jefferson county were made from the 19th to the 22d of May:

Mahala Buchanan, &c., to Daniel O'Hearn, 22½ feet front, on east side Eighteenth street, between Grayson and Walnut, by 101 feet 8 inches deep with an alley..... $ 500 00
J. G. Dodge and wife to Alex. D. Fichenor, 60 feet front, on north side Broadway, between Sixth and Seventh streets, by 205 feet deep to a 20 feet alley..... 5,000 00
Charlotte Fritsch and others to Frederick Fritsch, 24 feet and 4 9-10 inches front, on north side Campbell street, by 528 feet deep.. 750 00
Charlotte Fritsch and others to John Fritsch, 25 feet and 4 9-10 inches front on north side Campbell street, by 528 feet deep..... 750 00
F. W. Merz and wife to Mary J. Schnell, 20 feet front, on north side of Portland Avenue, by 210 feet, more or less, to a 20 feet alley..... 1,500 00
Edgar Needham and wife to A. T. Gilmore, 60 feet front, at the northeastern corner of Jefferson and Seventh streets, including lots Nos. 24 and 25 in De Wolf's Western addition to Louisville..... 1,500 00
Patrick Ryan and wife to Jane Savage, 20 feet front on the east side of Seventh street, by 200 feet deep, to a 20-foot alley, being lot No. 6 in Dulaney's addition to Louisville..... 540 00
Sol. Herzog and wife to Patrick Ryan, same lot as conveyed above..... 552 50
Sarah C. Howard Brierly, 20 feet front on east side of Seventh street by 200 feet deep to a 20-foot alley, being lot No. 5 in Dulaney's addition to Louisville..... 615 00
Maria Louisa Hardenstein to Joseph J. Hauphon, 24 feet front on south side of Madison street, between Jack on and Hancock, by 150 feet deep to an alley..... 1,600 00
Cynthiana M. Pope to Helen M. Clare, 25 feet front, on the north side of Madison street, between Hancock and Clay streets, by 325 feet deep..... 1,200 00
John Eatman and wife to Georgia Ann Haws, 2 80-96, in re of lot in Jeffersonville..... 400 00
Edward D. Hobbs and wife to Wm. F. Rubel, 20 feet front, on the west side of Preston street, between Main and Market streets, by 100 feet deep..... 800 00

NASHVILLE ITEMS.—We clip the following from Nashville papers of yesterday:

A gentleman who came down from Gallatin Wednesday evening informs us that on that day a large number of contrabands were hired, by order of Gen. Payne, to the farmers of Sumner county, at the rate of eight dollars per month for men, the Government clothing them and undertaking to make them perform faithful services. As their services are not needed by the Government, it is a good idea to make them earn something for themselves.

We learned yesterday that Charles C. Martin, a young man of this city, and son of Dr. Charles and Fannie H. Martin, was killed in the fight at Milton, several weeks ago. Young Martin joined the first cavalry company raised by the rebels in this city, and continued in the service up to his death.

Among the arrests made by the Provost Guard yesterday were five men from Murfreesboro, charged with the crime of murder. Three of them were sent down in irons. What the specifications of the case are, we are unable to say to-day, but will report particularly in our next; or whenever the history of the deed may be judiciously made public.

STREET RAILROADS.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I have seen in the Journal of the 21st, and in the Democrat of the 22d, articles in relation to street railroads in Louisville, and am so much interested in the prosperity of the city that I am pleased to see that you have called the attention of the public to the subject. I believe that nearly all of the street railroads have payed well, and that the stock has been much sought after as a safe and profitable investment. In the construction of railroads in this city, I would propose that the shares be fifty dollars each; that a minimum price be placed upon each share, below which price the share shall not be sold; that each liberty, with the privilege of two or four shares, be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder. In this manner persons of small means will be able to contribute, the highest prices will be realized for the stock, and monopoly will be prevented.

There are four principal points through which the general travel of the population of this place passes, viz: the eastern terminus of the Portland railroad, the Nashville depot, the Frankfort depot, and the Jeffersonville ferry. Besides these points, there are three others, at which large numbers of citizens would constantly congregate, especially on occasions when business is closed. These three points are the Southern Park, the Cave Hill Cemetery, and the Eastern Park, or Park adjoining the reservoir. Let me, in passing, propose that a strip of land one half of a mile long and one quarter of a mile broad, which would be but eighty acres, embracing three hundred feet in width, of the bottom, and the remainder the brow and summits of the bluff west of the reservoir —let the three hundred feet in width of the bottom constitute the entrance to the Park, and be adorned with walks, shrubbery, and fountains. Let the large cavities which nature has made on the summit of the ridge be converted into basins, supplied with water from the reservoir; and let these basins be the heads of the fountains at the base of the hill. Such an addition and improvement would make the Eastern Park one of the most beautiful in the country. It has great natural advantages, let advantage be taken of them. I advise you, Messrs. Editors, to examine the locality I have mentioned, when you next visit the Water Works, and behold the great beauty and advantages it possesses. Now I will return to the railroad subject.

The intersection of Jefferson and Third streets is the centre of the population of Louisville; the former street is the longitudinal centre, and the latter is the latitudinal centre of the city. A city railway should, according to my idea, pass through the centres of the population of a city, and connect its most important and frequented places. In regard to the plan—systematic plan—of street railroads, for the city of Louisville, I would suggest one main line with branches.

The Portland railroad terminates at the corner of Main and Thirteenth streets, extend it across Main, up Thirteenth to Jefferson, up Jefferson to the Frankfort depot. The Frankfort railroad passes within a few hundred yards of the Cave Hill Cemetery. Let this Jefferson street railroad be the main road. Let its eastern terminus be either at the intersection of the Bardstown pike, or at the railway bridge over Beargrass creek. Let the passenger depot of the Frankfort railroad be at the terminus of the Nashville railroad. The advantages gained by this arrangement will be alike satisfactory to travellers and the Frankfort railroad company. Let there be one branch from the eastern terminus of Jefferson street railroad to the Cave Hill Cemetery, and another passing near the Blind Asylum to the Eastern Park. Let there be a branch along First street to the Jeffersonville Ferry; a branch along Third street to the Southern Park; and a branch along Ninth street to the Nashville depot; thus connecting all the railroad depots, and principal places of the city, by a very plain and cheap system of roads. I do not propose that all these roads should be made at once, but suggest that some system similar to what is here proposed be adopted by those who shall undertake the enterprise. Union, concert, and system, should characterize all such public improvements. PROGRESS.

☞ We give below the Resolutions adopted by the Democratic Mass Meeting held at Indianapolis on Wednesday last:

WHEREAS, It was declared by our fathers, that to secure certain inalienable rights, among which are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," "governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed;" and,

WHEREAS, In obedience to this principle in the Constitution of the United States, "to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," they divided the powers of the government into three departments, Legislative, Executive, and Judicial, and declared that all legislative power therein granted should be vested in a Congress of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, Legislation is "law making power," and law is a rule of action by which men shall be governed; and,

WHEREAS, The people of Indiana in their Constitution re-affirmed such division of governmental power, and, "to the end that justice be established, public order maintained, and liberty perpetuated," they declare that "all power is inherent in the people," and "the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power;" and,

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall make no law * * abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances;" and

WHEREAS, In accordance with this declared right and long established usuage, we have this day assembled respectfully and earnestly, as becomes freemen, to present our views to those in authority; therefore

Resolved, That the people are the source of all political power; that officers provided by the fundamental and statute law are their servants to carry out their will as expressed in those laws; and that when any one of said servants assumes to act without the previous sanction of such authority, he ceases to be the servant of the people, and is striving to become their master, by making his mere behest a law unto them.

2. That it is the duty of every good citizen to obey the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and the laws passed in accordance therewith while they remain in force; but it is their right—not a mere *privilege*, but a RIGHT—to temperately, candidly, and freely discuss, not only the laws, but the *acts* of those of their servants who may have passed, or may be in the administration of those laws.

3. This is the necessary result of the fact that the people are the source of all power. They must freely discuss, that they may properly determine whether a law is a bad one and ought to be changed, or whether it is right but wrested from its meaning and wrongfully administered by those in authority, and therefore such unfaithful servants should be legally set aside.

4. While constitutional guarantees—among others the right of free discussion; of appeal to the courts, as against unconstitutional laws and illegal acts; of resort to the legislative power to abrogate bad laws; of removal of obnoxious officials through an untrammelled, uncorrupted ballot-box—remain inviolate, it is the duty of the citizen to aid those who are rightfully in authority in all lawful proceedings; but, if these rights are set at naught by their official servants, the people may assert their inherent sovereignty, and resume the powers thus being abused.

5. To uphold these great and inalienable principles of liberty, one general rule should govern those who frame laws, those who are intrusted with their administration, and the great body of the people, being those upon whom they operate: namely, the golden rule of RIGHT.

6. The violation of this rule by disobedience to properly enacted laws should be punished; its disregard by the flagrant assumption of unauthorized power and performance of unjustifiable acts by the servants of the people should meet with their stern rebuke.

7. In view of these great truths, we hereby proclaim our fixed and irrevocable condemnation of every attempt to make laws by executive authority alone, or by mere orders of those representing the military, the subordinate arm of the government. And we indignantly denounce the result of such flagrant usurpations, as the act of military tyranny, to wit: The arrest of citizens of Indiana and our sister States that are in obedience to the Constitution.

8. That the day has arrived when our official servants are setting themselves up above their employers, the people, and have two wars upon their hands—one against the rebels of the South, the other against the Constitution and those who attempt to uphold it in the North. In the first named, the Democracy have poured out their blood and treasure at the call of the Administration; in the second they arraign the side of the Constitution, and are being persecuted by illegal arrests and imprisonment for opinion's sake, even "unto strange cities" and loathsome bastiles.

9. Martial law is no law, but the will of the military officer proclaiming it, within the limits of which he has a sufficient force to maintain absolute power. In a State or district of country where the public enemy has no footing, the people are not in rebellion, nor an armed insurrection prevailing, there is no legal authority in any military officer, high or low, to substitute his will for the civil laws and the operations of the three co-ordinate departments of the government.

10. That the attempt to suspend civil rights —among them the right to make inquiry as to the cause of arrests and imprisonments by the writ of *habeas corpus*—in territory loyal to the government, is such an act of usurpation as demands and receives our merited condemnation.

11. That the Democratic party of Indiana are now, as they have ever been, attached to the Constitution and the Union, and are willing to make almost any sacrifice to maintain the former and preserve the latter. We hold that there can be no treason in submission to the Constitution and laws made pursuant thereto, until they are constitutionally repealed or judicially declared void; and a people who do this and cannot or dare not maintain and exercise the right of advocating the repeal of bad laws and change of a policy which they believe to be wrong, are slaves, and if the idea of treason and slavery is right, we are resolved neither to be *traitors* or *slaves*. We will submit to every law passed pursuant to the Constitution, as long as all constitutional means of redress are left open to our free exercise, including free ballots, free speech, free press, and an untrammelled judiciary; and we pronounce every effort to take away from the people these means of redress, by military orders and arrest, or otherwise, a flagrant outrage against the rights of a free people.

12. We denounce the members of the Legislature who, by the abandonment of their seats and failure to discharge the plain duties imposed upon them, were guilty of a violation of their oaths, and, we fear, will bring discredit upon the State; and we declare that the Governor can clear himself from complicity in that crime only by taking steps to prevent repudiation.

13. That the arrest of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, for no other reason but for the exercise of his right of free discussion, has been received by the Democracy of Indiana with feelings of just disapprobation, as another evidence that the first and most sacred right of the citizen has been stricken down in his person; and we send to that gallant tribune of the people the sympathy of his Democratic friends in Indiana, who, though assailed at home by kindred oppression, are yet prepared to stand firm by him in his defence of the sacred right of Constitutional freedom.

14. That we hereby reaffirm and indorse the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention which assembled in this city on 30th day of July, 1862.

☞ The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the County Court during the week ending May 22:

Henry Ambiser to Maggie Connelly.
Timothy Carens to Mary Forbes.
John J. Ruff to Solome Fechter.
Barth. Ionow Duffy to Ann Ryan.
John Herman to Margaretha Stilger.
John Fitzgibbon to Bridget Rafferty.
Wm. Mahan to Mary G. Smith.
James B. Day to Kate Scoggan.
George Esterly to Margaret Rosch.
John White to Bridget McDonald.
Charles Mann to Magdalena Bollinger.
John Warth to Mary Muehe.
Louis F. Goedde to Theresa Ohlman.

Mr. Luke Enlow, whose arrest by the Provost Guard we noticed yesterday, was almost immediately discharged. His cause of grievance was that his hogs had been shot by soldiers, and he was giving expression to his feelings at the outrage, for outrage it was.
N. A. Ledger.

LOUISVILLE HOTEL, May 20, 1863.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

I beg leave to call your attention to an article published in your paper of a former date, in which my name was used by Parson Gaddis rather abruptly and I might say ungentlemanly.

I was in command of the U. S. transport W. H. Sidell, at the time of the surrender of that boat. In the gentleman's communication setting forth his troubles about a cotton arrangement he entered into with the rebel commander at that time, he made use of the following words as near as I can recollect, having seen the communication while a prisoner at Atlanta, Ga., and at that time (as you will understand) incapable of replying: "She was heavily clad with boiler iron, and was surrendered without firing a shot." I desire to say to the gentleman that he told a wilful lie, and could have learned better by inquiring from persons who were passengers like himself, on the steamer Hastings. It is not my purpose to explain this matter to the public, but will leave it where it belongs—to my superior officers.

Before them I shall ask for an investigation, feeling confident that the whole matter will be fully and fairly explained. Trusting that you will favor me with a publication of this note, I remain, sirs, your obedient serv't.

WM. VAN DORN.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

☞ Little boys, large boys, small boys, handsome boys, and all sorts of boys, can find Hats to suit at GREEN & GREEN'S, corner Main and Fourth.

A GOOD EFFECT.—Rev. James P. Stone, Greensboro', Vt., writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum only for a short time, but the good effect is manifest. My hair was falling and very thin; it is now much thicker, has ceased to fall, and restored to its original color."
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot, 198 Greenwich street, New York. dl&wl

NEWS DEPOT, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF MAIN AND THIRD STREETS (AT LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD OFFICE).—The undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they are now prepared to furnish to subscribers and others the daily and weekly papers of New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, of the latest dates; besides which, they will keep constantly on hand Harper's, Peterson's, Godey's, Atlantic, Frank Leslie's, and other Monthly Magazines, and all the principal Illustrated papers of the country, together with the latest Novels and Novelettes, and every variety of Stationery, &c. They hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.
WM. H. EHRICH & CO., Proprietors.
m22 dlm

HORTICULTURAL NOTICE.—On Saturday next, 23d of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the regular weekly exhibitions of fruits, flowers, and vegetables will commence at the Masonic Temple Hall. Those persons engaged in raising fine specimens of either are requested to send them in for exhibition, and, if desired, they will be sold at the close of the exhibition or returned to the owners. As the strawberries will be ripening now, it will afford an opportunity to all lovers of this delicious fruit to examine pecimens of the varieties which have been recently introduced here, which promise great improvement upon the old kinds heretofore in cultivation. Our florists are requested to come forward with their finest boquets, and we guarantee them a full house of fair lady admirers. As the season has been so far favorable to the growth of fruits, &c., we look forward with pleasant anticipations to the weekly displays of fine pears, peaches, grapes, and other fruits, which our pomologists understand so well how to raise and which the citizens know how to appreciate. We cordially invite strangers visiting our city, who feel an interest in horticulture, to visit the rooms of the Society on exhibition days. dtd

NOTICE.

In pursuance of Orders No. 117, Headquarters District of Western Kentucky, the Commission, of which the undersigned is President, will examine all cases of contraband or captive negroes coming to this city, with a view to having them properly disposed of. The Commission will hold daily sessions, Sundays excepted, at Provost Marshal's Building, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., to make these investigations, and all parties having such contraband or captive negroes in their possession will immediately report them to the Commission.
D. C. FITCH,
Major 25th Mich. Inf.
m16 d12

☞ We have received a very large assortment of first quality morocco purses and bill wallets, porte-monnaies, morocco travelling satchels and bags, which we sell as low as the lowest. J. SUES.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—The well known auctioneer, I. Grauman, has just returned from the East, where he has made arrangements with the best shoe and boot manufacturers, also with hat and caps manufacturers and finishing houses, from whom he receives weekly large consignments of the above goods. He would call the special attention of the ladies to his superior stock of fine shoes, &c., children's and misses' wear, and the public generally, to his most superior stock of boots and shoes, batsand caps, and gent's furnishing, feeling sure that by purchasing your goods at my establishment you can save 40 per cent. Thankful for past patronage, we kindly request a continuance of the same. By calling at No. 406 Market street, you will be shown the best stock of the above goods in this market.
m12 j&b10 I. GRAUMAN.

☞ We take pleasure in calling the attention of our lady friends to the world-wide popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. The felling attachment is acknowledged the most wonderful and useful of all inventions, while the praises for the *braider* are in the mouths of *all* who have seen the beautiful embroidery done with it. Over 110,000 ladies can testify to the excellence and superiority of these machines, which combine *all* the advantages of *all* other machines. The salesrooms may be found at No. 1 Masonic Temple, where *all* are cordially invited to call and examine their operations for themselves.
a24 deod

"K. G. C."—KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.—All persons belonging to this order, or those who think of joining the *circle*, and those opposed to the *Knights* should read this work and be posted. It is a large pamphlet giving minute instructions and full history. It will be sent post paid by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents. A liberal discount will be made when they are ordered by the dozen or in larger quantities. Address Asher & Co., Louisville, Ky.
all deodTues.Thurs.&Satlf

DRY GOODS.

D. C. TABB, corner of Market and Fourth streets, has now in store a complete assortment of the newest and most desirable stock of Ladies' Dress Goods for Spring and Summer, and the best stock of Domestic Goods, to be found in the city.
Strangers visiting the city will find it to their interest to give this house a call.
may11 j&b WM. TURNER, Agent.

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY—Is the place to buy fine Pens, Cases, &c.—can suit any hand. Gold Pens Repointed for 50c. Pens sent safely by mail.
Those wishing a superior pen, warranted perfect in every respect, will send stamp for price list.
N. B.—Stencil Brands cut as usual.
R. C. HILL,
m7 dtf 407 Main street, below Fourth.

WHOLESALE MILLINERY GOODS.—We will open an entire new stock of millinery goods this morning, consisting principally of plain and fancy ribbons, American and French flowers, ladies' hats, and straw trimmings. They were bought cheap, and shall be sold accordingly. OTIS & CO.,
a15 dtf 516 Main street, Louisville, Ky.

ARMY MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 24, 1862.
Persons having business with this office, officers of the army, and citizens, will please call between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M. The office will hereafter be closed on Sunday.
A. P. MEYLERT,
Surgeon U. S. Vols. Medical Purveyor.
n25 dtf

☞ Col. Marc Mundy, Commandant of the Post, has rooms at the Louisville Hotel, where strangers going South, arriving after office hours and entitled to passes, may obtain them at any hour after 7 o'clock A. M.
m8 d&wtf

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—I have on hand, and will constantly keep, a full supply of the above stamps.
Persons ordering by mail may depend upon having their orders filled by return mail.
Office in Custom-house.
PHILIP SPEED,
mar3 d&w6m Col. Int. Rev. 3d Dis. Ky.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—Fac-simile Treasury notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will go equally as well. $500 in Confederate notes of all denominations sent by mail, postage paid on the receipt of $5, by
W. E. HILTON,
m19 dlm* No. 11 Spruce street, N. Y.

DIED,

At the residence of her son, Thomas H. Wise, in Jefferson county, of pleurisy, Mrs. ELEANOR WISE, aged 70 years.

☞ Lexington and Cincinnati papers please copy.

On the 1st of April, 1863, in Boyle county, near Danville, Ky., in the 48th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH C. MEYER, wife of Major A. D. Meyer and daughter of Alfred Allen and Margaret Irwin.
Feeling that the example of this excellent Christian woman is worthy of imitation in many respects, I am unwilling to let the year wear without bearing witness to her great worth in the most endearing relations of life.
She was the mother of six children, five of whom survive her. I never witnessed a higher exhibition of mutual confidence, kindness, and genuine affection than was always manifest in his household. But the light in that house has gone out. As a wife, a mother, and a kind-hearted neighbor, she was truly a model. Her power to make all happy around her was wonderful, but it had to be felt to be known. Its processes were unheard, unseen, for her rule was ever showing itself in the voice, the countenance, and the sweetness of her amiable disposition.
Her duties were many, and her trials not a few, or light. She had a number of little orphan children entrusted to her care, and nobly did she acquit herself in discharge of this heavy responsibility.
I could not tell from her treatment which were her own and which the orphan children. Untiring energy, firmness of purpose, watchfulness, affection, and hope were most beautifully blended in the symmetry of her character. As a result, she displayed great skill in doing everything in the best order, and had its own time and place.
Mrs. M. joined the Presbyterian church in Danville at the age of sixteen. Her religion was a constant comfort to her own heart, and an instrument of power over others to the end of her life.
Her last illness was very painful, but her Christian character grew brighter and brighter to the end. Conscious of her speedy dissolution, she called all the members of her family to her bedside, and calmly gave them, one by one, her parting counsel and dying benediction.
What precious words are those that contain the love and last advice of such a wife and mother to her husband and children! Husband and children, dear kindred and friends, when you baptize her grave with your tears think not of her as dead, but as forever

AUCTION SALES.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE AND LARGE LOT, CENTRALLY LOCATED, AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 28, at 4 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, that large modern-built and roomy Brick House situated on the northwest corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, adjoining St. Paul's Church, and lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, being the property conveyed by Jno. Barbee to G. A. Stewart, of New York. Lot 60 feet front by 129 deep. The house is well-arranged, with large rooms and every comfort and convenience, with servants' rooms attached. The lot is enclosed with iron railing in front and ornamented with choice shrubbery. Sale positive, as per instructions. Title perfect.
TERMS—½ cash; balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien.
C. C. SPENCER,
m13 d5 Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

JEFFERSON STREET HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 26, at 4 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, a large and valuable Brick Dwelling House and Lot on Jefferson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, second house west of St. John's Church. Lot 26½ feet front by 210 feet deep to a 20-foot alley. The house has 10 rooms, with gas throughout and all necessary out-buildings, cistern, &c., all in good order and repair. Sale positive and peremptory to close a partnership. Possession given immediately.
Terms cash.
C. C. SPENCER,
a21 d5 Auctioneer.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

MAGAZINE STREET LOT AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, May 25, at 11 o'clock, in front of the Court-House, will be peremptorily sold, by order of the attorney, a Building Lot, 25½ feet front by 200 deep to a 20-foot alley, on the north side of Magazine street, beginning 78¾ feet west of Fifteenth street.
TERMS—½ cash; balance in 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien.
C. C. SPENCER,
m21 d4 Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF Chicago City Property AT AUCTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OFFER FOR SALE at auction, in the CITY OF CHICAGO, on
Thursday, the 4th day of June, 1863,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
SOME EIGHTEEN HUNDRED LOTS
IN THE
ORIGINAL TOWN
AND IN
Wight's, Elston's, and Sheffield's Addition to Chicago,
Embracing several thousand feet of very desirable water front, well adapted to manufacturing purposes.
TERMS OF SALE—One fourth cash, and the balance in three (3) annual payments, with interest at SIX per cent.
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
m15 d12 Trustee of Chicago Land Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINAL, AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—Sent in sealed letter envelops, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. m18 dlsim

LAKE ICE! LAKE ICE!

JOHN P. CROMIE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in pure
Northern Lake Ice,
OFFICE AND DEPOT—No. 331 Fifth street, opposite the Court-House, Louisville, Ky.
☞ A full supply for the entire season guaranteed.
☞ Scows to be furnished promptly to order.
☞ Ice always on hand for sale at the Depot in any quantity.
☞ Orders left at this office or at the store of Messrs. A. V. Depont & Co., Main street, will receive prompt attention.
JOHN P. CROMIE.
may2 dlsim

BUCKEYE REAPER, FARMERS,

Call and see the BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER, which has proved itself the four years' trial by the farmers of Kentucky and Indiana to give better satisfaction and have more points of excellence in it than all other machines combined.

WARRANTY.

We warrant those Machines to be well made, of good materials, simple, durable, and easy of draft for two horses.
The Combined Reaper will cut from 12 to 15 acres of small grain per day. The Single Mower will cut and spread from 16 to 20 acres of grass per day—so doing the work in a perfect manner.
The Single Mower will cut lodged grass or lodged and wet clover without clogging.

CASH PRICE.

Combined Reaper and Mower	$165
Combined Reaper and Mower (with Self-Raker)	190
Single Reaper	140
Large Size Mower	130
Small Size Mower	105

NOTICE.

We always keep a full supply of Extras for every part of the Machines on hand.
☞ Catalogues containing full descriptions of the Machines furnished on application.
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

SWEEPSTAKES Separator and Cleaner.

This Machine is far superior to any Eight-horse Separator and Cleaner ever brought to this market.
☞ Call and see it before buying elsewhere or send for a circular.
We have in store a large assortment of the following implements of the very best workmanship:
4 HORSE LEVER POWER THRESHERS;
2 " "
HORSE HAY-RAKES;
CUTTING-BOXES;
CORN-SHELLERS;
CULTIVATORS;
PLOUGHS, &c.
PITKIN, WIARD, & CO.,
m5 d&wim LOUISVILLE, KY.

SPERMATORRHŒA CAN BE CURED.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC cures *Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Loss of Power*, etc., *speedily* and *effectually*. Its effects are truly magical. A trial of the Specific will convince the most skeptical of its merits. Price $1 a box. Sent, post-paid, to any address by S. C. UPHAM 403 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Circulars sent free.
a21 deow&weowly

QUERY.

Why is it that CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE is the best IN THE WORLD?
BECAUSE eminent chemists say so!
BECAUSE it contains no caustic compounds!
BECAUSE it costs no longer than any other!
BECAUSE it operates *instantaneously!*
BECAUSE it does not stain the skin!
BECAUSE it nourishes and strengthens the hair!
BECAUSE it corrects the bad effects of other dyes!
BECAUSE its presence cannot be detected!
BECAUSE IT NEVER FAILS!
Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair-Dressers.
Price $1, $1 50, and $2 per box, according to size.
Cristadoro's Hair Preservative
Is invaluable with his Dye, as it imparts the utmost softness, the most beautiful gloss, and great vitality to the Hair.
Price 50 cts, $1, and $2 per bottle, according to size.
m2 deod&weow1m No. 1

WOODLAWN TRO

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

VICTOR EMMANUEL'S MARRIAGE.—The King of Italy has just concluded a Morganatic marriage with the beautiful Rosina, whom he first saw on the battle-field of Magenta. She is the daughter of a simple drummer in the army; but the King's partiality has since made her a countess of Miraflores. So ardent is his love for her, that he told his Ministers, who tried to dissuade him from taking that step, that he would sooner renounce his crown than the marriage with bella Rosina.

☞The following is Governor Seymour's letter to the Albany meeting:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, May 16.

I cannot attend the meeting at the Capitol this evening, but I wish to state my opinion in regard to the arrest of Mr. Valandigham. It is an act which has brought dishonor upon our country. It is full of danger to our persons and our homes. It bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice. Acting upon the evidence of detailed informers, shrinking from the light of day, in the darkness of night, armed men violated the house of an American citizen and furtively bore him away to military trial, conducted without those safeguards known to the proceedings of our judicial tribunals. The transaction involved a series of offences against our most sacred rights. It interfered with the freedom of speech; it molested our rights to be secure in our homes against unreasonable searches and seizures; it pronounced sentence without trial, save to one which was a mockery, which insulted as well as wronged. The perpetrators now seek to impose punishment, not for an offence against law but for the disregard of an invalid order, put forth in the utter disregard of the principles of civil liberty. If this proceeding is approved by the Government and sustained by the people, it is not merely a step toward revolution—it is revolution; it will not only lead to military despotism—it establishes military despotism. In this aspect it must be accepted or in this aspect rejected. If it is upheld, our liberties are overthrown, the safety of our persons, security of our property, will hereafter depend upon the arbitrary will of such military rulers as may be placed over us, while our constitutional guarantees will be broken down. Even now the Governors and Courts of some of the great Western States have sunk into insignificance before the despotic powers claimed and exercised by military men sent within their borders. It is a fearful thing to increase the danger which now overhangs us by treating the law, the judiciary, and the State authorities with contempt. The people of this country now wait with the deepest anxiety the decisions of the administration upon these acts. Having given it a generous support in the conduct of the war, we pause to see what kind of government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures. The action of the administration will determine in the minds of more than one half of the people of the loyal States whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South or destroy free institutions at the North. We look for its decision with most solemn solicitude.

(Signed) HORATIO SEYMOUR.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE LATE MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY.

WHEREAS, within a State where the courts of law are open and their process unimpeded, soldiers under the command of officers of the United States Army have broken into the residence and forcibly abducted from his home the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham; and whereas, a body of men styled a military commission have arraigned before them, and tried the said Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, on a charge of eminently public nature, for words spoken in the discussion of public questions, before an assemblage of his fellow-citizens; and whereas, the said military commission have sentenced him to a punishment as yet unknown, but which is to be announced in some military order to be promulgated hereafter, therefore

1. *Resolved*, That we, the citizens of the city of New York here assembled, denounce the arrest of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham and his trial and sentence by a military commission as a startling outrage upon the hitherto sacred rights of American citizenship.

2. That the exigencies of civil war require the fullest and freest discussion of public questions by the American people, to the end that their temporary public servants may not forget that they are the creatures of the public will and must respect the obligations and duties imposed upon them by the Constitution of their country, which is the authentic, solemn expression of that will; and that we, however, upon the orders of military commanders and from fear of their spies and informers, American citizens not in the military service shall fail to approve or disapprove measures of public policy, to denounce or applaud the Commander-in-Chief and to advocate peace or war, as their judgments may dictate, they have ceased to be freemen and have already become slaves.

3. That we reverently cherish that great body of Constitutions, laws, precedents, and traditions which constitute us a free people, and that we hold those who designedly and persistently violate them as public enemies.

4. That we are devotedly attached to the Union of these States, and can see nothing but calamity and wickedness in its disruption, and shall continue to advocate whatever policy we believe will result in the restoration of that Union.

5. That at a time when our fellow citizens are falling by thousands upon the battle-field and human carnage has become familiar, we implore the Federal authorities not to adopt the fatal error that a system of imprisonment and terrorism will subjugate the minds and stifle the voices of the American people.

6. That we call upon the Governor of the State of New York and all others in authority, as they value organized society and stable institutions, to save us from the humiliation and peril of the arrest and trial before military commissions of citizens whose only crime shall be the exercise of a right without which life is intolerable and republican citizenship a false name and a false pretence.

7. That the refusal of the Judge of the district within which the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham is incarcerated to grant a writ of habeas corpus is in itself a nullification of the Constitution and an infamous outrage upon the clearly defined rights of the citizen.

8. That we fully and heartily endorse the language of our noble and truly patriotic Governor addressed to the meeting assembled at Albany on Saturday, the 16th instant, that the arbitrary arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Vallandigham is "an act which has brought dishonor upon our country, which is full of danger to our persons and homes, and which bears upon its front a conscious violation of law and justice."

9. That while fully and heartily endorsing the manly and outspoken sentiments of the Governor of New York, we shall do all in our power to sustain him in his determination to preserve inviolate the sovereignty of our State and the rights of its people against Federal encroachments and usurpation.s

Nearly $4,000,000 worth of cotton, sugar, and molasses are said to have been captured by Gen. Banks's expedition. It will be sold for the benefit of the United States Treasury.

War Item.—The Mexican war has already cost France $24,000,000; no less than 40,000 men are in Mexico, and others are still to be sent there.

It has been decided in an English court that photographers cannot publish copies of copyright pictures.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY

FROM the NEIGHBORHOOD OF SHELBYville, on Thursday night, the 14th, a negro man named JOHN, 18 or 20 years old, and black. He carried off with him a sorrel trick coat and a cacie. Also a dark brown jeans coat, with a bald face, both hind feet white, about 12 years old. He took a dark saddle and bridle.

A reward of $100 will be given for the recovery of the negro, or a liberal reward will be paid for the horse. Send information to John Hall, Shelbyville, Ky.!

May 16—dtf

WAR CLAIMS

ADJUSTED AND COLLECTED.

OFFICE REMOVED TO

No. 63 Washington avenue,

One door east of Webb & Kaime's office, and two doors east of the Quartermaster's Department, St. Louis.

JOHN P. CAMP

Will give his attention to the adjustment and collection of Vouchers and other claims against the United States Government in all its Departments.

Accounts and bills against the Government made out in proper form and Vouchers therefor obtained and the amounts collected.

☞Merchants having Vouchers for small amounts can save themselves time and trouble by placing them in his charge for collection.

Vouchers and Quartermasters' Checks on Washington bought at low rates.

REFERENCES.

Hon. D. Davis, Bloomington, Ill.; Hon. Jos. Holt Washington, D. C.; Hon. H. Campbell, St. Louis, Mo.; Samuel T. Glover, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Shepley, Esq., St. Louis, Mo., late Commissioners and Counsellors on War Claims for the Department of the West.

may19 d3m

EXPRESS! EXPRESS!

RECEIVED THIS DAY BY EXPRESS—

Fine Muslin Shirts, linen bosoms;
Fine Linen and Drill Drawers;
Merino and Cotton Under-Shirts;
Half Hose, Cotton, assorted sizes;
Hose, Girls' and Boys', assorted sizes;
Ladies' Hose, assorted sizes;
Children's Gauntlets and Gloves;
Ladies' Kid Gloves;
Gent's do do;
Picnott Gloves and Mitts;
Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

Together with a great variety of Fancy articles; for sale low on Jefferson street, second door below Fourth, north side.

may16 dtf MRS. M. J. MANSFIELD.

WORLD PICTURES.

Out of that gallant army who, under Lyon, fought the battle of Wilson Creek has arisen a host of commanders. They are found everywhere throughout the country, but chiefly in the West. There was then present the usual complement of officers for a force of five thousand men. From them have been made six Major-Generals and thirteen Brigadiers. Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, and Majors by the hundred. Cars of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers,"

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE,

127 Bowery, New York, Postoffice Box 4586.

a9 d&w3m

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Dr. James cures old chronic, mercurial, syphilitic, and all private diseases, without Iodide *Potassii*, Mercury, Arsenic, or Sarsaparilla, which poisons never did nor never will cure or eradicate *inoculated or cutaneous venereal diseases*, but by a neutralizer, the same as Dr. James used in his New Orleans practice for the last thirteen years.

SPERMATORRHŒA, (Involuntary Emissions) brought on by *self-abuse, excess, or entailed hereditarily* causing *loss of memory, imbecility, and impotency*, with all its deplorable train of symptoms, treated and radically cured by a *new and infallible method*, saving both time and expense.

Dr. James is recommended by the New Orleans and Southern papers, the medical journals, and some of the *most eminent medical men of New Orleans*.

Persons at a distance wishing to consult with the Doctor can do so by stating symptoms and enclosing postag stamp for return answer, or in cases of urgency by enclosing a fee of $5 or $10. Medicines will be sent by Express. Address the Doctor thus—

"D. B. JAMES, M. D.,
86 Randolph street,
Chicago, Illinois."

d22 d&w6m

DR. HALL'S Louisville MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Venerlene, Paris,

Where those afflicted with any form of PRIVATE DISEASE can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz: Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

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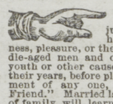
Patients living at a distance can consult us by letter by sending a description of their disease and enclosing a stamp.

Medicines sent to any address.

☞Office No. 311 Second street, between Market and Jefferson. Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

oct25 dtf L. HALL, M. D.



CONFIDENTIAL.

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Sent to any address in a sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address

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d8 d1y

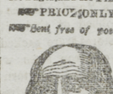
DR. LA CROIX'S

Private Medical Treatise on the Physiological View of Marriage.

250 Pages and 130 fine Plain and Colored Lithographs.

☞PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.☜

☞Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.☜



ON THE INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH and MANHOOD, disclosing the secret follies of both sexes of all ages, causing debility, nervousness, depression of spirits, palpitation of the heart, unfoldal imaginations, involuntary nightly losings, dizziness, dimness of sight, indigestion and lassitude, &c., comprising 250 pages, and illustrated with over one hundred and thirty engravings. It is a truthful adviser to the married and single, who contain secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled. With Confessions of a Boarding-school Miss, a College Student, and a Young Married Lady, full of romance and thrilling interest.

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We have recently devoted much of our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and treatment of the most skilled Physicians and surgeons in Europe and on the continent—seven men of WORLD WIDE FAME, RICARD, BERCHERET, ACTON, and CURLINGS, of the French and English hospitals. Our tour extended through France, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal hospitals in Paris, London, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c. We have been amply repaid by the additional knowledge we have acquired in the treatment of various diseases to which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care will, whether male or female, now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY, and attention being paid to their cases which has so successfully distinguished the heretofore as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice.

Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

☞Dr. L.'s Office is still located as established, under the name of DR. LA CROIX,

No. 2 Bond street, Astor House Building, Entrance, "THE LA CROIX MEDICAL INSTITUTE,"

a6 d1w No. 21 Maiden Lane, Albany, N.Y.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ON THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1863, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REGULATE AGENCIES OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES," APPROVED 3d MARCH, 1856.

First— NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the "Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company," and is located in Liverpool, England.

Second— CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, is authorized..... $10,000,000 00

The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is with surplus fund..... 6,559,525 00

Third— ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand in bank and not demand.. 232,541 76
2. Real Estate unincumbered 130,660 00
3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth ..... per cent more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule now in the Company..... 685,400 00
5. Debts due the Company for premiums and in hands of Agents, and courses of transmission 78,042 69
4th. United States 6 per cent Stock of 1881..... 45,000 00
7. All other securities..... 49,383 23

Total assets of the Company..... $1,222,027 68

Fourth— LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to banks and other creditors..... None.
2. Losses adjusted and due..... None.
3. Losses adjusted and not due.... None.
4. Losses adjusted, and in suspense, waiting for further proof..... 73,140 25

Total Liabilities ..... $73,140 25.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.
City and County of New York. }

Henry Hinsell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Pell, Resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, worth fifty per cent more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual or individuals acting authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages declared have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Company.

HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Chairman.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.

(SEAL) Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner of Kentucky in and for said county of New York, State of New York, this twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1863. DAVID SANDS,
Commissioner for Kentucky in New York.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., }
FRANKFORT, May 1, 1863. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

NO. 103—RENEWAL.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
FRANKFORT, Ky., 1st May, 1863. }

This is to certify that William Sint n, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, at Louisville, Jefferson county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies, approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said William Sinton as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Louisville for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN,
WM. SINTON, Agent.

mls d12

$200 REWARD.

NED IS 19 YEARS OLD, BLACK COLOR; IS about 5½ feet high, no marks recollected, will weigh 140 pounds. Lazarus is 18 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark copper or mahogany color, fine set of teeth; he has no marks recollected. They were both in the Federal army at Danville, Ky. I have no idea that they will give their correct names or master. I will give $100 for each of them if delivered in any jail in Kentucky, so I can get them. Address to me at Hustonville, Lincoln county, Ky. JOHN FRYE.

may11 d12t

GOLDEN SYRUP—Extra and plain, in whole and half bbls and kegs, for sale by A. BAWSON & CO., 84 Second st.

may16 dtf JAMES TODD.

MEDICAL.

MANHOOD; How Lost! How Restored!

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price Six Cents

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

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oct25 dtf L. HALL, M. D.

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d8 d1y

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Young men troubled with weakness, generally caused by a bad habit in youth, the effects of which are dizziness, pains, forgetfulness, somet nes a rising in the head, weak eyes, weakness of the back and lower extremities, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, with melancholy, may be cured by the author's NEW PAMPHLET AND LONDON TREATISE now ready.

We have recently devoted much of our time in VISITING THE EUROPEAN HOSPITALS, availing ourselves of the knowledge and treatment of the most skilled Physicians and surgeons in Europe and on the continent—seven men of WORLD WIDE FAME, RICARD, BERCHERET, ACTON, and CURLINGS, of the French and English hospitals. Our tour extended through France, Italy, Germany, Holland, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, visiting in our route the principal hospitals in Paris, London, Rome, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, &c. We have been amply repaid by the additional knowledge we have acquired in the treatment of various diseases to which we have directed our attention. Those who place themselves under our care will, whether male or female, now have the full benefit of the many NEW AND EFFICIENT REMEDIES which we are enabled to introduce into our practice, and the public may rest assured of the same zeal, assiduity, SECRECY, and attention being paid to their cases which has so successfully distinguished the heretofore as a Physician in our PECULIAR department of professional practice.

Medicines, with full directions, sent to any part of the United States or Canadas, by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. Business correspondence strictly confidential.

☞Dr. L.'s Office is still located as established, under the name of DR. LA CROIX,

No. 2 Bond street, Astor House Building, Entrance, "THE LA CROIX MEDICAL INSTITUTE,"

a6 d1w No. 21 Maiden Lane, Albany, N.Y.

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ON THE 1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1863, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO REGULATE AGENCIES OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES," APPROVED 3d MARCH, 1856.

First— NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the "Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company," and is located in Liverpool, England.

Second— CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, is authorized..... $10,000,000 00

The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is with surplus fund..... 6,559,525 00

Third— ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand in bank and not demand.. 232,541 76
2. Real Estate unincumbered 130,660 00
3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth ..... per cent more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual or individuals acting authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages declared have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Chairman.
ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.

(SEAL) Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner of Kentucky in and for said county of New York, State of New York, this twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1863. DAVID SANDS,
Commissioner for Kentucky in New York.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., }
FRANKFORT, May 1, 1863. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

NO. 103—RENEWAL.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, }
FRANKFORT, Ky., 1st May, 1863. }

This is to certify that William Sint n, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, at Louisville, Jefferson county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies, approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said William Sinton as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Louisville for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN,
WM. SINTON, Agent.

mls d12

$200 REWARD.

NED IS 19 YEARS OLD, BLACK COLOR; IS about 5½ feet high, no marks recollected, will weigh 140 pounds. Lazarus is 18 years old, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark copper or mahogany color, fine set of teeth; he has no marks recollected. They were both in the Federal army at Danville, Ky. I have no idea that they will give their correct names or master. I will give $100 for each of them if delivered in any jail in Kentucky, so I can get them. Address to me at Hustonville, Lincoln county, Ky. JOHN FRYE.

may11 d12t

GOLDEN SYRUP—Extra and plain, in whole and half bbls and kegs, for sale by A. BAWSON & CO., 84 Second st.

may16 dtf JAMES TODD.

MARSHAL'S SALES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss. No. 116.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. }

WHEREAS, A LIBEL OF INFORMATION HAS been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1863, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, as well in behalf of the United States as of W. D. Gallagher, against the steamer "Liberty No. 2," her boats, tackle, apparel, &c., &c., seven barrels pork, two barrels lard, ten kegs lard, and two barrels lard, alleging in substance that said steamer, goods and articles were seized on water, in the District of Kentucky, on the 11th day of May, A. D., 1863, as forfeited to the United States; that said steamer and articles were proceeding from the port and city of Louisville, in said District of Kentucky, on the 11th day of May, A. D., 1863, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States as of Charles B. Cotton, Surveyor of the Port of Louisville, against—

(Invoice No. 1) 40 oz. quinine, 1 bottle lunar costic, 10 lbs. opium, 30 oz. morphine, 10 lbs. indigo, 8½ doz. playing cards, 52 doz. spool cotton, 23 lbs. linen thread, 18 packs pins, 4,000 envelopes, 15 lbs. shoe thread, 3½ doz. cotton saddler's thread, 1 5-12 doz. pocket knives, 12 pcs. brass trimmings, 22 pcs. needles, 5 m. Colt's pistol caps, 13 ms. G. D. caps, 56 ms. S. B. Colt's, 6 doz. fine combs, (No. 2) 25 m needles, 6 col. flannel shirts, 12 lbs. pcs. worsted cord, 11 pcs. buck gloves, 100 doz. fine combs, 4 doz. silver braid, 6½ doz. gilt braid, ½ gross gilt infantry buttons, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1863, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were proceeding from said District of Kentucky, on the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1863, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States as of Charles B. Cotton, Surveyor of the Port of Louisville, against 24 Pocket Knives, 8 doz assorted Tooth Brushes, 9 doz Horn Pocket Combs, 45 Buck Pocket Wallets, 7 Morocco Pocket Wallets, 3 Port Monies, 6 Pocket Books, 10 packs Pins, 4,000 Needles, 1 Pistol, Belt, and Holster, Georgia Bank Notes, $66; Alabama Bank Notes, 31; Tennessee Bank Notes, $20; Gold Coin, $24 50; alleging, in substance, that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1863, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the town of Owensboro, in said District of Kentucky, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1863, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States, and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States as of Charles B. Cotton, Surveyor of the Port of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy,
For H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, U. S. Attorney.

Dated May 9th, A. D. 1863. m9 d14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss. No. 104.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. }

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1863, by Thomas E. Bramlette, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States and of Chas. B. Cotton, Surveyer of the port of Louisville, against—

50 ounces quinine, 15,000 percussion caps, 50 pocket-knives, 32,000 needles, 24 dozen assorted tooth brushes, 15 dozen gum hair-pins, 6 dozen pocket horn combs, 3 dozen India rubber combs, 6 dozen horn dressing combs, 96 dozen pocket combs, 49 doz n ivory fine combs, 49 dozen India rubber fine combs, 4 dozen horn dressing combs, 204 India rubber do do, 40 black silk neckties, 12 fancy silk neckties, 94 Pongee silk handkerchiefs, 12 dozen white linen do, 1 dozen do colored border, 5 dozen fancy gauze handkerchiefs, 1 doz. white do, 15 black silk cravats, 6 calf skin trick pocket books, 28 Morocco do do, elastic, 75 buck pocket wallets, 35 Morocco do do, 10 packs pins, 9 yards black silk, 4 black carpet sacks, 1 pistol, belt, and one holster, United States Treasury notes, $35 00, C. S. do, $2 00, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Kentucky on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1863, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the town of Owensboro in said District of Kentucky on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1863, to the State of Tennessee in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States as of Charles B. Cotton, Surveyor of the Port of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next October term, the 5th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy,
For H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, U. S. Attorney.

Dated May 9th, A. D. 1863. m9 d14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss. No. 105.
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. }

WHEREAS, AN INFORMATION HAS BEEN filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1863, by Thomas E. Bramlette, Esq., Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, and of Charles B. Cotton, Surveyor of the port of Louisville, against 21 Pocket Knives, 8 doz assorted Tooth Brushes, 9 doz Horn Pocket Combs, 45 Buck Pocket Wallets, 7 Morocco Pocket Wallets, 3 Port Monies, 6 Pocket Books, 10 packs Pins, 4,000 Needles, 1 Pistol, Belt, and Holster, Georgia Bank Notes, $66; Alabama Bank Notes, 31; Tennessee Bank Notes, $20; Gold Coin, $24 50; alleging, in substance, that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1863, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the town of Owensboro, in said District of Kentucky, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1863, to the State of Tennessee, in violation of the act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States as of Charles B. Cotton, Surveyor of the Port of Louisville, in and for said District, on the 7th day of October, A. D. 1863, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, Deputy,
For H. C. McDOWELL, U. S. M. K. D.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, U. S. Attorney.

Dated May 12th, 1863. m12 d14

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } ss. No. 111.